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# HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

## A Reliable History of Events Before Richmond from Our Special Correspondents.

## FULL DETAILS TO MONDAY NIGHT.

## Five Days of Almost Continuous Fighting.

## Repulse of the Enemy Near Mechanicsville on Thursday.

## Desperate Battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday.

## Retreat of Our Forces Across the Chickahominy.

## [illegible] of the Enemy in Front on Saturday.

## Continuous Skirmishing Along the Rear on Sunday.

## Another Desperate Battle in Our New Position on Monday.

## OUR GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER IN ACTION

## The Position of Affairs on Monday Night.

**From the Special Correspondents of the New-York Times.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON THE JAMES RIVER,
Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

Events of the gravest character have transpired within the last five days, touching the condition and prospects of the army on the Peninsula. Acting under the necessity which the Commanding General has long foreseen, the widely-extended lines of the army, with its miles of well-constructed defences, stretching almost from the James River on the left to, and beyond the Chickahominy on the right, have been abandoned, and the army before Richmond has fallen back to a more practicable line of defence and attack, upon the James River. Hither the grand army, with its immense artillery and wagon train; its Commissary and Quartermaster's stores; its ammunition; its cattle-drove, of 2,540 head; in fact, its entire *materiel*, horse, foot and dragoons, bag and baggage, have been transferred. This manœuvre, however—one of the most difficult and dangerous for a commander to execute in the face of the enemy—has been accomplished safely, though under circumstances of difficulty and trial which would have taxed the genius of a Napoleon. *The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days*, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. We have had no moment of repose—no opportunity scarcely to properly care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The enemy have closely watched every movement, and, with an army more than double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover, and remorseless in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and bridges, and the topography of the country, which has taken us *time* to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands. Heaven grant that here, under the shadow of these hills, and with the coöperation of the gunboats, our overtaxed soldiers and officers may have that brief repose which is so essential to them, and to the existence of the army itself.

The interruption of all communication with the Government has, no doubt, convulsed the country with anxiety and alarm. A knowledge of the facts, however, will relieve this feeling, while any effort to conceal the truth will not only be fruitless, but will leave the public to imagine a thousand evils which do not exist.

Beginning with the fight at Mechanicsville on Thursday, our advance forces, while steadily falling back, have had a continuous running fight.

On Friday one of the severest battles which was ever fought on this continent occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Hill. On Saturday, after our forces had retired in good order across the creek and destroyed the bridges, we were attacked in front of our encampment, but Gen. Smith repulsed the enemy, leaving the ground strewn with his dead.

On Saturday morning, the arrangements having been completed, the wagon train was started on its way to James River, and was followed on Sunday morning by the artillery and Commissarys train.

Meantime the enemy, getting scent of our movement, strongly reconnoitered our front, and finding that several of our positions had been abandoned, pushed in and attacked us vigorously. Gens. Hooker and Richardson drove them back, and Gen. Meagher's Brigade, always on hand at the right time, charged, and captured two of their guns. The rebels paid a dear price for the information which they obtained. The chief struggle was near Savage's Station.

Anticipating a movement on our right flank, the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was destroyed on Saturday morning. The rebels, supposing we had fallen back on the White House, sent a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery in that direction, but after a long, rapid and weary march, discovered they had gone on a wild goose chase in the wrong direction. They only found a small force of our infantry and cavalry scattered down to guard the rear, who fell back and escaped from White House Landing. The rest was one of those "howling wildernesses', which the rebels intend to leave for us. All the quartermaster and commissary stores had been removed two days before, and the rubbish burned.

Gen. McClellan and Staff left the headquarters at Savage's Station at daylight on Sunday morning, with a body guard of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and halted some five miles out, after crossing the White Oak Creek.

There were, on Saturday, about one thousand of the wounded and sick, chiefly accumulated from the battle of Friday, many of whom it was found impossible to remove, owing to the nature and severity of their wounds, and as a matter of humanity, as well as of necessity, they were left behind. A great many, however, who could walk slowly followed the track of the army, and the ambulances brought away a great many others.

### WITHDRAWING FROM THE FRONT.

Gen. Hooker's Division broke camp in the intrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's Brigades proceeded to the outposts to relieve Gen. Patterson's New-Jersey Brigade. At 5 o'clock A. M. the three brigades fell back to the second line of redouts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney'd Divisions, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that Gen. Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field-pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's Brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the Eighty-eighth New-York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood. None were killed in Hooker's Division. In the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania three were wounded; the First Massachusetts lost two prisoners. One man lost both legs by a shell. Kearney's and Richardson's Divisions were the last off the field.

On the approach of the rebel force to the Savage's Station, where the hospital was established, a white flag was sent out, and it was met by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederates, who gave assurance that the hospital should be respected. There was no firing, purposely, in that direction, and, if an occasional shell exploded near the house, it is believed to have been accidental.

About 120 rebel prisoners, who were captured on Friday, accompanied us under guard. On Sunday forenoon an advance body of our cavalry, who were reconnoitering in front, discovered a body of rebel cavalry near a small church, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight, killing a considerable number of horses, and capturing some twenty-five prisoners, who were added to the group already in hand.

Sedgwick's Division left the front at daylight, and were engaged by the enemy half way to Savage's Station, which they reached at 5 P. M. Here the enemy's infantry, with a battery, came out of the woods on the right, and attacked them.

The First Maine were advanced on the left, with a line of skirmishers in front. They had twelve wounded, three mortally, viz: Smith, Wren and Taylor. C. W. Haskell, Company C, was slightly wounded in the hand by a shell.

Sedgwick's Division crossed the creek at White Oak Swamp about 4 o'clock A. M., Monday. His rear was not annoyed during the night.

Keyes' and Porter's Divisions had already preceded us on the march, and had reached a position on the James River, near Turkey Island, which is about ten or twelve miles above City Point.

The Engineer Brigade of Gen. Woodbury preceded the army, and constructed corduroy roads where they were necessary. At the Four-mile Creek, a bridge was built across the run. At the White Oak Swamp Creek two bridges were also constructed by the same valuable corps. One for the passage of the main army train, and the other to accommodate Gen. Heintzelman's Division, who, with Hooker and Richardson, covered the retreat.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

As the army resumed its march on Monday morning, information was received, through Gen. Richardson, that the enemy were pursuing, and orders were given to destroy the bridges.

The Engineer Corps was detailed for this duty, and also to defend the approach to the place. A wide space of trees had been felled across the creek, and the brigade was deployed as skirmishers at the right and left of the passage. Ayres' battery of six guns was also left to hold the position, and was stationed on the hill overlooking the swamp.

### HOW THE RETREAT WAS CONDUCTED.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident of any consequence is believed to have occurred. A drove of 2,500 fat cattle, under the charge of Col. Clark, Chief Commissary, and Capt. E. M. Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence on Gen. McClellan's Staff, were successfully driven along. They had been brought up from the White House, and narrowly escaped stamping by the rebels.

The country through which we passed contained some of the finest farming lands I had seen in Virginia. Broad farms, with well-grown crops of oats and wheat, were passed along the roads, in which the horses and cattle found abundant forage. The forage of the army had all been consumed the day before, thus relieving the train of an immense burden. Instead of the expected swamps and impassable roads, we found well-traveled country roads in excellent condition, along which the immense artillery and wagon train passed with the greatest ease. After approaching within about five miles of the river, the train was divided, part being sent by each of three roads which converged near the landing. An occasional halt was ordered, to enable the advance to examine the roads and woods in front for a concealed force or masked batteries, but nothing of the kind interrupted our progress. A teamster or some mischievous person would occasionally report that we were attacked in front, which would produce a temporary scare, but beyond this, nothing delayed the movement. The soldiers regarded it as the carrying out of part of a necessary plan—the only dissatisfaction expressed being at the leaving behind of so many of the sick and wounded.

Plenty of provisions and medicines were left for them, however, and if they are permitted to use them, their situation for some time to come will be much better there than with the army in the midst of conflict and alarm.

### CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

At Savage's Station the Government had made arrangements for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the field. It was under the care of Dr. John Swinburne. Dr. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Penn., arrived on Monday with a corps of surgeons and nurses. How many of these remained with the patients I am not able to state. There is a report that a large part of them ran away when the army left. It was certainly a severe test of their philanthropy to be left in rebel hands. The demand for nursing and surgical attendance was so great that large numbers were obliged to wait for long hours before their cases could be reached. The worst cases were attended to first, but there was and have been a great many who never received attentions at all. The entire area in the back and on both sides of the house was covered with the wounded, and there were also some twenty large tents pitched in the garden at the east of the house, filled with sick and wounded. The stores for Mrs. Harris, the benevolent lady, who, assisted by Mrs. Sampson, are devoting themselves to the sick, were delayed at White House, and if they reached Savage's at all, it is doubtful whether the good things were not appropriated by the rebels as soon as they got posseession of the place.

Many poor fellows who were scarcely able to drag themselves along, clung to the skirts of their comrades, or hobbled on crutches, apparently dreading more than death itself, falling into the hands of the rebels. Many became so exhausted that they fell by the wayside, and could only be roused and helped forward by the greatest exertion.

### THE APPROACH TO JAMES RIVER.

When an aid of Gen. McClellan rode back and reported that *the way was all open to James River*, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

Gen. McClellan and Staff rode ahead and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. F. Dew, one mile back from "Turkey Island Bend. It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earthwork constructed by Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war. It has a spacious yard shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that *with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.*

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers also attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the the house, or bivouaced in the fields near by.

Gen. McClellan immediately addressed himself to the task of preparing dispatches for the Government.

### THE FIRE IN OUR REAR.

At 2 o'clock P. M. firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed Ayres was holding in check the rebel force who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began further to the left, in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads. At this point an immense body of fresh troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road.

Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Gens. Porter's and Keyes' commands were soon on the way up the hill, returning from their comfortable encampment beyond Malvern Hills. By 4½ o'clock P. M. the road was thronged with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resist the advance of the enemy.

The firing now became more and more rapid, and was evidently approaching our line. The roar of cannon was incessant, and the dust of the contest swept upward and whirled in eddying clouds above the forest trees, which concealed friend and foe from view.

Members of the Staff and messengers hurriedly mounted and rode to and fro with important orders to the commanding officers. The wagons were drawn up on the right of the field as a kind of temporary breastwork, and the troops were disposed in line of battle at the westward, from which direction the enemy were advancing.

### THE GUNBOATS BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The firing now became incessant, the explosion of shells constant and most terrific from both lines, and the roar of musketry, mingled with the shouts and cheers of the contending forces. If we could have seen them, and estimated their strength or number, it would have been some relief, but they were advancing, apparently, to within less than a mile of our position, under cover of woods. It was very evident that *our men were being driven in, and that, too, by an overwhelming force.* At this juncture two of our gunboats, the *Galena* and *Aroostook* moved forward some half a mile and opened fire upon the left with their 54-pounders, the shells exploding in the edge of the woods along the line of hills where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn our left. No doubt these terrific missiles had an excellent effect in deterring them from this enterprise, and in retarding their advance. In so long a range there was danger that some of our own men might be hit, and a signal station was established on the top of an old house overlooking the field, and also commanding a view of the river. The firing from the *Galena* was directed in front by these signals. The *Jacob Bell* and also the *Aroostook* fired several shells during the last part of the battle.

During the evening, and while the fight was going on, crowds of dusty men rushed down to the river, and plunged in to bathe. Considering the circumstances of the army, this was hardly the time to adjust one's toilet.

Meantime the contest raged with terrible fury along our whole front and right. Exploding shells filled the air, and rifled shot screamed overhead. So thick was the cloud of dust enveloping the field, it was impossible, except from the sound, to determine which way the tide of battle ebbed or flowed. The gunboats kept up a discharge of their heavy shells upon the enemy's position. Provost-Marshal Porter meantime took charge of the disabled and sick soldiers, and conducted them to the rear. A large number of stragglers filled the road, who seemed to have business in an opposite direction from that in which the enemy was coming.

The Prince De Joinville, with the Duke De Chartres and the Count De Paris, took charge of dispatches for the Government, and Gen. McClellan accompanied them as far as the gunboat *Jacob Bell*, on board of which he bade them a final adieu toward evening. The crew manned the rigging, and cheered as the General returned to headquarters.

The day's contest wound up by a diminuendo of musketry, and by dark all firing, except an occasional shot, had ceased. It was too late to obtain any list of killed and wounded, or in fact to learn definitely the result of the fight. The *Jacob Bell* went down to City Point ordering up the *Southfield*, and all the other vessels lying below.

It should be borne in mind that the wide bottoms along the river separate the gunboats in many places, some two miles from the forces operating on the hills. The gunboats *Galena*, *Maratanza*, *Aroostook*, *Maraska* and *Port Royal*, are near by, and ought to be able to render valuable assistance to the army until it can be placed in position to operate. The indications are that the *enemy will continue to harass our position, and give the troops no rest, day or night, until they have been dislodged or compelled to embark.* Should affairs reach the latter crisis, where are the transports to receive such an army on board, with its immense *materiel* of war? There are scarcely vessels enough now in the James River to take on board the wounded and sick, to say nothing of the army.

The *Jacob Bell* having returned from City Point, was dispatched, about 10 o'clock P. M., to Fortress Monroe, with the Prince De Joinville and companions, who, it was understood, carried dispatches to the War Department.

When the steamer left, all was quiet along the river, and it was supposed that our forces were holding their position at Malvern Hills.

The results of this contest are not known. The fight was a most determined one on both sides.

Transports and steamers were proceeding up the river; among them the *Wilson Small*, of the Sanitary Commission. All their vessels will be needed to remove the sick and wounded. Early arrangements will no doubt be made by the Government for the recovery of the wounded from Savage's Station and from the battle-field of Gaines' Hill.

## THE BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

## Full Details of the Desperate Battle of Friday

Had the enemy possessed full information of the purposes of our Commanding General they could not have taken better advantage of our position than they did. The fact that our front gave way at Mechanicsville on Thursday, after making a successful stand, and fell back toward Gaines' Hill, seems to have suggested to them that a general retrograde movement was contemplated; and it became their policy to follow and fight us on the retreat. With the Chickahominy in our rear, it was, of course, impossible for our army to cross, successfully, under the enemy's fire; and there is no doubt but that they expected to overtake and compel us to fight or be cut to pieces at the bridges.

On Thursday nearly all the wagons were sent across, to have them out of the way. This movement was going on all day and night, and, if known to the enemy, must have revealed the fact that our army was either about to retreat or to change its position. This was too valuable an opportunity to be lost, and was improved to the best advantage. Our troops had been engaged in an exhausting contest at Mechanicsville the day before. They had plenty of fresh soldiers, and were near their base of operations, from which whole masses could be drawn at an hour's notice. We were separated from our centre by the bridges of the Chickahominy, from which we could obtain reinforcements only by a comparatively tardy and uncertain process. That they brought nearly their whole force against us on that side of the river shows that a determined effort was to be made to compel us to cross the river, and then to pass to the rear and turn our right.

Foreseeing this plan, and without the necessary force to guard against the movement, *the only expedient left was adopted by the Commander of the Union forces. The enemy were to be held in check as long as possible, to enable him to safely withdraw his whole force to the James River, and take up a new position.* Another day and night would, no doubt, have found our entire right abandoned, and the commands of Porter, McCall and Stoneman withdrawn safely to the left of the Chickahominy, and the bridges destroyed, without a battle. That this was not permitted was owing to the watchfulness of the enemy, or to the treason of some one within our lines who possessed a knowledge of our plans.

A precipitate retreat was out of the question. It would have resulted in the sacrifice of the entire right wing. With our retreating forces massed in front of the Woodbury and Grapevine Bridges, along the river bottoms, a pursuing force commanding the eminence at Dr. Williams' house, would be able to cut them to pieces, or compel a surrender. From the attacking party we here, for the first time, took a position of defence, and accepted the battle which was offered.

### THE ATTACK IN THE MORNING.

The enemy's skirmishers made their appearance beyond Gen. Morell's encampment at an early hour in the morning, and were met by the advance pickets of the Ninth Massachusetts, who engaged them sharply, steadily retiring toward Gaines' Hill. During this hour's contest, the Ninth Massachusetts lost a considerable number of their men. They fell back slowly and in good order on the road toward Coal Harbor.

Meantime, McCall's Brigade of Pennsylvania reserves, and Sykes' Brigade of regulars took up a position upon the high land overlooking the valley of the Chickahominy, eastward of and near the roads leading from Gaines' Hill to Coal Harbor. Your correspondent arriving at this place just as the troops were coming up, watched with much care the forming of the line of battle, and the disposition of the troops.

Sykes' Brigade, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Twelfth and Thirteenth United States Infantry, Duryea's Zouaves and Weed's Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. C. Buchanan, were disposed on both sides of the road leading north from Gaines' Hill, and parallel to the road to Coal Harbor. The Zouaves were drawn up in the open field, facing the line of the enemy's approach, while the regulars were placed to the right, left and rear, in the same field and along the road. Capt. Weed, in anticipation of the attempt of the enemy to push their lines up the Coal Harbor road to our right, found an admirable position for his battery of 3-inch Parrots, in a wheat-field about forty rods to the right of his original position, on a slight eminence which commanded a cross-road intersecting that to Coal Harbor. Here he could sweep a mile of the cross-road, and effectually prevent the passage of any considerable body of the rebels to the right. Experience soon showed that this position was well chosen, for it proved, during the day, one of the hottest in the fight. Capt. De Hart's Battery was posted further to the left, and directly confronted the rebel line, whose position, though not as yet precisely known, was partially revealed by the sound of his artillery and musketry beyond a belt of woods toward Gaines' Hill. Capt. De Hart's Battery consisted of six 12-pounder Napoleon guns, besides which there was a battery of 3-inch rifled guns, of wrought iron, belonging to the reserves. Capt. Eaton's Battery was on his left, and Capt. Kern's further to his left.

This Capt. Eaton, of Drainsville memory, was killed; Capt. Kerns was wounded; Capts. Whiting' Chambliss, Lieut. Sweet killed, and Lieuts. Arnold, Watkins and one other officer were all wounded during the day. Lieut. Hayden, of Edwards' Battery, and Lieut. Piper were also wounded.

McCall's troops came rather wearily into line. They had been fighting nearly all the previous day and night, and did not relish being called so soon to a repetition of the entertainment.

Morell's Division were disposed in the centre and to the left of the hospital, nearly abreast of Gen. Porter's headquarters.

There was now an intermission of the fire beyond the woods lasting for half an hour—an ominous silence,—and all eyes were directed toward the enemy's position to detect, if possible, any movement right or left. The field of conflict about to take place was bounded by the road leading to Coal Harbor, on the west; the meadow or bottom of the Chickahominy on the south and east, and a belt of woods stretching northward nearly parallel with the river. The land is elevated, somewhat undulating, and near the centre contains a thinned growth of pine. Near the north line of this space, and along the road leading to the military bridges are three houses, the first Sally McGee's; the second, Joseph McGee's, at first taken for a hospital, and the third, Dr. Williams' house on the hill, to which all the wounded who were brought off the field were conveyed. Gen. Porter's headquarters was at Adams' house, about a third of a mile distant.

About 10 o'clock the pickets at our right were driven back from the woods skirting the field, and shortly afterward those stationed on the Cross Roads toward the Coal Harbor road, were also driven in. The enemy were silently creeping up to the right. Simultaneously he made his appearance in a green field, directly in front, drawn up in line of battle, and in five minutes their batteries opened on our lines with shell. Following this the enemy had also placed a battery in position, fronting that of Capt. Weed's, and commenced fire—the fire of the two rebel batteries being at an angle of 45 degrees to our position, enfilading the troops. There was a temporary panic among horses, men and servants, who plunged, dodged, scampered and skedaddled to get out of range. Your reporter, perfectly cool himself—of course—was twice tossed nearly out of his saddle or thrown over the horse's head, as he raced uncontrolled about the field. A small party of cavalry disgracefully started down the road to get under cover of the woods, but your reporter hailed and brought them to by a word of gentle admonition. They turned and took a short path out to McGee's. Here we found the rifled shot of the rebels flying overhead, and going nearly a mile beyond, close up to Williams' house. Capt. Weed opened his battery, as did those of Tidball's, which was stationed near the same position. The battery of Capt. De Hart also replied vigorously. The Zouaves, who were drawn up in line nearest to the enemy, stood motionless and stern awaiting the onset, while the regulars occupied the field and road, ready to receive and return the rebel fire as soon as they should get within range. The whiz-z-z of Minié bullets, and scream of shell and shot from a dozen different directions now showed that the work had begun in earnest. The people, old, young, white and black, male and female, occupying the houses near the field, now ran across the field to get under cover of the woods.

The force of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they kept concealed to a great extent, and fired across a small ravine at our line. As they advanced, the Zouaves and regulars also met them, and sturdily maintained their ground.

The position of these batteries and of Sykes' command was not essentially changed during the day. They held their own under a most terrific fire, and to Weed's and Tidball's Batteries is unquestionably due the credit of preventing the flanking of our right.

As the contest thickened, the enemy showed themselves in constantly augmenting numbers. The tide of battle swayed to the left, and finally covered the entire rolling land overlooking the river valley. Details from the Zouaves and other ambulance corps began to bring in the wounded from the field, and soon the hospital was full of the badly wounded. One man whose arm had been torn from his shoulder by a shell, cried with vexation because he could not have time to discharge his musket.

By 2 o'clock, the woods covering the hill were thronged by the two contending armies. The enemy generally advanced in three lines, the first firing and falling down while that behind repeated the same movement. By the time the third line had discharged their pieces, the first had loaded and were ready to rise and fire again.

Thus the battle raged, the enemy at times giving way before the impetuous charges of our men, and again recovering and advancing. The fiercest portion of the fight was near the brow of the hill. Batteries thundered, musketry roared, and the din and noise of the contending forces were terrific.

It was apparent that the rebels were constantly bringing fresh troops upon the field, and there was literally no end to their number.

As soon as it could be done, orders were sent back for reinforcements, and Slocum's Division came over the bridge and marched to the support of our hard-pressed forces. About 5 o'clock the Irish Brigade of Gen. Meagher came upon the field, and with a shout of defiance went in and for a few moments staggered the rebel lines by their persistent and courageous conduct. A few thousand more of such desperate heroes would have turned the tide of battle. The rebels who fell into our hands were furiously drunk, having got a supply of whisky from one of our encampments, where it had been carelessly left by a Commissary.

At this point I find myself obliged to stop writing in order to send forward my copy by my brother reporter I will finish the account by the next conveyance.

E. S.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

## Graphic Particulars of the Events of Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT STEPPING STONES,
JAMES RIVER, Monday, June 30, 1862.

The right wing of our army has at length been attacked by the enemy—an event which was not wholly unanticipated by us. For several days previous to the attack, preparations were being made by the right wing to resist, if possible, to some extent, any advance movement of the rebels from the direction of Hanover or Mechanicsville, but the extent of the preparations were not sufficient to justify the belief that a vigorous stand was to be made on the west side of the Chickahominy.

At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicsville consisted of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth; six companies of the Bucktail regiment, under command of Maj. Stone, and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about the town, also on the road leading to Richmond, the road leading to Ashland, and the road leading to Hanover. The videttes were keeping special watch on the Hanover road.

The Pennsylvania Reserves were guarding the Richmond road, and having received timely information of the near approach of the enemy, returned to camp before the rebels could get between them and it. It was fortunate for Gen. McCall that he had the assistance of the five companies later in the day. They performed their part gallantly, and defended the rifle-pits to the last moment.

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 26th, videttes on the Hanover road came into Mechanicsville with the intelligence that the enemy was approaching the town from the direction of Hanover. Three companies of the Bucktail Regiment immediately moved out to a distance of 1½ miles on the road indicated, in order to support the pickets already there. The strength of the enemy was not then known, neither could it be ascertained that he intended anything beyond a reconnoissance.

### THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

No sooner had the reinforcements reached their destination than it was discovered that the rebels were advancing in considerable force from the direction of Hanover, they evidently having crossed the railroad at Meadow Bridge. The design of the rebels to turn our right could not now be doubted, and as it was clear that our small force would be insufficient to meet the attack, Gen. Reynolds sent back to Gen. McCall for reinforcements.

Meantime, and before the reinforcements could arrive, the enemy had pushed steadily onward and was fast closing in upon Maj. Stone's force. The small command, however, was drawn up in line, ready to receive the rebels, and was determined to do its utmost, even if it lost the life of every man. The cavalry took their position in the rear of the infantry, and remained at their posts until it was evident that the superior number of the rebels would ultimately drive us, when they retired further to the rear, but still within supporting distance of the infantry. Onward came the rebel columns, and firmly stood our small force to combat them. When the rebels had approached within rifle distance, Maj. Stone gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the enemy's ranks which told with terrible effect. At this fire a rebel Major was seen to fall.

The enemy returned the fire, and pushed his cavalry to our right, in order to surround our men. They at last succeeded in getting round to the rear, which circumstance placed our men in an exceedingly critical position. Major Stone, observing the importance of immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?" "*Fight!*" was the hearty response of the Bucktails; and, after giving one more volley to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged through the cavalry in the rear, and gained a piece of woods, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, and again they cut their way through the rebel cavalry, and proceeded in a direction toward Gen. McCall's camp.

Company K, and a portion of Company B, who were on picket duty on the Ashland road, were too far distant too join their comrades in season to make a retreat with them. It is feared that this portion of the Bucktails were captured by the rebels, as nothing has been heard from them since the commencement of the fight.

### THE WESTERLY APPROACHES TO MECHANICSVILLE.

There are two roads leading into Mechanicsville from the west side. The one nearest Hanover we will designate as the upper road, and the other as the lower road. The object of our men was to fall back on the upper road, but the rebels having got possession of the road on the right, our men were compelled to take to the fields and woods.

Gen. McCall's Division was upon the ground, and drew up in line of battle on the west side of a small stream, over which the lower road crosses. A part of the force was placed on the right and a part on the left of the road. The stream referred to is about one mile from Mechanicsville. The First and Second Brigades of Gen. Morell's Division, the former under command of Gen. Martindale, and the latter under command of Gen. Griffin, also arrived upon the ground and took positions at the right and left of the main road leading to the White House, near the junction of the upper Mechanicsville road. Gen. Martindale advanced to the right of the main road, in a direction toward a place called Old Church. Gen. Griffin occupied the woods at the left, and supported the right of McCall's Division.

### THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

The space between the Chickahominy and the lower road, the small stream and the upper road, and open field for some distance on the right of the upper road, formed our line of defence. The left was held by McCall's Division, including the Bucktails that fell back from Mechanicsville; the centre by Gen. Griffin's Brigade, and the right by Gen. Martindale's Brigade. We had a rifle-pit on each side of the lines, and a short distance from the stream.

### THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Easton's Pennsylvania Battery occupied positions

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

### Naval Architecture—Admiralty Models—The First English Man-of-War and the Last Ironsides—The Northumberland, Prince Albert and Warrior—Capt. Coles' Cupola Ships—Dunlop's Ram and other Curious Vessels, Suitable and Unsuitable—Fin Propeller—Fryer's Propeller—Ordinary Screws—Lowering Boats at Sea, Old and New Way—Self-Reefing Rigging—The Events of Next Week—Handel Festival—Miss Sara Stevens—Distribution of Prizes—D. Bourcicault vs. J. S. Clarke—Consolations of Religion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

In my last letter I gave you some particulars of the military ordnance at the Exhibition. A stroll in the adjacent department supplies the visitor with what information he requires anent the other branch of the service. All that relates to the sea, and the art of blowing one to pieces on it, is there illustrated in the most ample manner; nor are the simple pursuits of navigation and commerce forgotten. There are models of steamships, sailing vessels, yachts, boats, rafts, and life-preservers, as well as of iron-clad warriors, steam rams, and turret-topped gunboats. Class 12, where these things are shown, is almost exclusively English, other nations preferring to keep their secrets to themselves. The collection of objects is divided for convenience of reference into sub-classes, one illustrating the art of ship-building for war and commerce; another including yachts, boats, barges and lighters; and a third under which come ships tackle and rigging, and some of the numerous life-saving appliances now so much in vogue. Naval architecture, it is easy to see, is the great topic of the day, not only with inventors, but with the public. The English Admiralty, in reconstructing its fleets will have the hearty coöperation of thinking men, and, which is hardly of less importance, of those who are willing to pay the piper. There is hardly a court in the building which seems to possess such fascination for the general public as this. It is crowded from morning till night, much of popularity being attributable to the fact that the display is really beautiful in itself; but more to the present bent of the public mind which is fully impressed with the necessity of utilising all the experiments in marine warfare now being made in America, and of seeing what has been done theoretically on this side of the Atlantic. If the English are slow in some things, I venture to say that they will not be slow in the matter of building another navy on the best models that are procurable.

The Lords of the Admiralty exhibit a splendid series of models, illustrating with remarkable accuracy the growth of the present navy, the gradual changes which have been effected in it, and the latest improvements which have been adopted. The first of these toy boats represents with charming finish the earliest English man-of-war, and from that point we have models of all the classes and kinds that have been used in the intervening period of two centuries, exact in every particular of form, construction and rig. These are interesting enough in a historical point of view, but one naturally turns to more recent inventions with a greater zest. A large model of the *Northumberland*, now in course of construction, illustrates the latest pattern of war-ship. She is of 50 guns—the deck tier being entirely of Armstrong make—and will be 400 feet in length, 50 in breadth, with 21 feet depth of hold; her draught of water is 25 feet forward and 26 feet aft. She is to be plated with armor 5½ inches thick, backed by 9 inches of solid timber, and designed to act as a "ram" if occasion should require it. She will be armed with guns of the heaviest calibre and fully rigged, notwithstanding that her engines are of enormous power. Another model in the vicinity represents the *Prince Albert*, an ugly-looking customer, with a destructive beak shaped like a cheese-cutter, and five turrets on Capt. COLES' principle, carrying twelve guns of large calibre, which, it is claimed, can be depressed or elevated to any degree. The model was approved by the Admiralty in 1859, but other models are here of turret-built ships dating back as far as 1855, and so essentially like ERICSSON's that it is hard to stand up for the originality of the *Monitor*. Capt. COLES, it is but just to add, is the lion of the department, although there are many other inventors that merit attention, notably a Mr. DUNLOP, who exhibits an angulated invulnerable steam-ram, which does not require to be turned round, as she propels both ways, whereby she can tickle a frigate in the ribs and run off laughing, in no time. She has a contrivance for sweeping enemies from her deck by machinery, but I am strongly of opinion that it would sweep the deck from her hull, if it were once put in operation. Another curiously contrived vessel has a passage in her vitals to allow of shot passing entirely through that important part without inconvenience; whilst still another is declared to be unsinkable, the lower deck being made of iron and fitted with water-tight trunks to communicate with the upper decks so that should a hole be knocked in the ship's bottom she would still have something left to sit down upon. The main deck is also of iron, admitting of water-tight compartments being constructed for store-rooms and other purposes. Nothing can be more amusing than the mute altercation that now is waged between the contiguous departments of the Ordnance and the Admiralty. In one you see vessels that are capable of resisting everything, and a few steps further your attention is directed to guns that have fired bolts through all the obstacles that were placed in their way, and make no more of four-inch iron than they would of cardboard. The confidence which the *Warrior* inspires is dispelled when you see the *Warrior* shield in the adjoining department smashed into fragments.

There are many useful marine inventions, and two decided novelties in the way of propelling vessels by steam. The first of these dispenses with the screw, and, where the paddle-wheel is now placed, substitutes a row of floats hinged edgeways to a movable back or slide, which works in the side of the vessel. When the machinery is in motion the floats act like the fins of a fish, propelling the vessel with the backward stroke. The hinge allows the floats to fall flat against the vessel in the forward motion, so that there is but little resistance to the water. The other invention (FRYER'S) is a patent direct acting propeller. This is not a screw, but a sort of Venetian blind, occupying the usual place. Instead of turning round it goes backward and forward, literally pushing the vessel forward, the slats of the blind being closed when it exerts its power, and open when it is returning to its position. It is claimed by the inventor that the cost of these propellers, and the simplified engines which will suffice for their use, cannot be more than one-half what it is now, and, in addition, there will be a considerable saving in fuel, and in all the usual running expenses of steamboats.

Of screw-propellers there seems to be no end; the novelties consisting, for the most part, in certain contrivances for feathering the blade after it has expended its force, and in altering the pitch to suit all the accidental conditions of a voyage. It would not be interesting to the general reader to go further into this matter. Of more universal importance are the new methods of lowering boats at sea, while a vessel is under way. Ever since the loss of the *Amazon* in 1852, the Government has warmly encouraged invention in this line, learning from that disaster that boats were of little avail if they could not be unlashed and released into the boiling sea with all the crew and passengers safely seated in their places. By the crude method in use up to that time, two tackles were employed to hoist and lower the boat. The lower blocks of these tackles were fitted with hooks, (the same arrangement—known to be useless—still prevails on many Atlantic steamers,) which were passed through eye-bolts in the head and stern of the boat. When the boat had to be lowered two men were placed to unhook these blocks when the word was given, an operation very easily performed in smooth water, but in rough weather, where the head and stern of a boat were never for a moment on the same level, extremely difficult of execution, and with the ships under way, almost impossible. It generally happened that one tackle was unhooked, while the other remained fast; the boat was then elevated at the bow or stern by the rolling of the ship, dashed against the side, stove in, and the crew and passengers emptied into the sea. To remedy this state of things, many ingenious contrivances have been brought to light, but CLIFFORD's system seems to be one most favored by the navy. By this the boat frees itself the moment it touches the water, and a single sailor can lower a boat-full of passengers and crew without any other than the mechanical assistance it supplies. Mr. CLIFFORD himself states that he is prepared to unlash, lower and entirely disengage from any ship, either stationary, under way, or going at any speed, in a gale or in smooth water, a boat laden with a full crew, and to do it in less time than by any other known means, against any other invention or crew in the world, for the sum of £100, to be given for placing a life-boat on an exposed part of the English coast. Is there no Yankee inventor to take up the challenge? All the other exhibitors in this particular department seemed to be silenced by it.

CUNNINGHAM's patent self-reefing topsails are exhibited in a model of a full-rigged ship; they roll up like common blinds, and almost entirely obviate the necessity of sending men aloft. The model, however, which creates the most excitement, is that of the American boat-building machinery, by which an unsawn log is quickly converted into a little craft of admirable proportions, strength and finish. This invention has met with great favor in England, and the patentee will undoubtedly reap a rapid and handsome fortune. A company has already been started for working it.

All sorts of pleasant things are going to happen next week; in the first place there is the Handel Festival, with its orchestra and chorus of four thousand performers, of which I shall speedily send you a full account; then there is the début of a charming New-York actress, Miss SARA STEVENS, at Drury-lane Theatre, in the imperishable "Colleen Bawn:" then will come the award of prizes by the Royal Commissioners at the Great Exhibition—a ceremony which involves the outlay of a guinea to the curious Metropolitan, and affords the Commissioners their last opportunity of blundering; and last, but not least, the irrepressible DION BOURCICAULT commences an action for damages against New-York's favorite comedian, Mr. J. S. CLARKE. The latter may be regarded as the funniest of all the programme; for if there is one man in the world who is incapable of inflicting an injury on another it is surely the amiable impersonator of *Mr. Toodles*. A very few words will suffice to lay Mr. BOURCICAULT's grievance before the public. The great Grouper (as *Punch* irreverently calls him) has become the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, having carried that position by storm, after a brisk engagement with Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, at whose theatre—the Adelphi—Mr. BOURCICAULT has heretofore performed. *Why* he quarreled with Mr. WEBSTER, and went to law with that gentleman, is clearly none of my business. It is sufficient that he fought and conquered, and is now beneath his own flag at a theatre of large dimensions and limited popularity. No one knows better than Mr. BOURCICAULT the value of novelty, especially in artists, and hence when he found that Mr. CLARKE was in London he at once made overtures to him. They were of a flattering character, and quite unexpectedly opened to that gentleman an opportunity, which he had no thought of seeking, of appearing before a London audience. He was to select one of his own pieces, Mr. BOURCICAULT would supply another, and so Mr. Toodles naturally expected to find everything quite as handy in the new sphere as if Mrs. Toodles herself had arranged it all. Mr. BOURCICAULT expressed himself warmly, and promised that everything should be done to secure Mr. CLARKE's success, a matter in which, for obvious reasons, he might be supposed to take some interest. Here the matter rested until yesterday, when Mr. CLARKE discovered that instead of being brought before the public in a couple of pieces, and with a fair share of prominence, he was to appear in but one farce, and *that* to be played before the "Colleen Bawn." This arrangement reduced the comedian's opportunity to a very slim chance of appearing before the public, inasmuch as the "house" would not even be seated before the farce was begun and ended. Mr. CLARKE, in consequence, declined the hospitalities of Drury-lane, and was at once favored with a note from Mr. BOURCICAULT, announcing that he would speedily have an opportunity of appearing before another tribunal to answer for his contumacy. I am glad to be able to add that Mr. CLARKE, up to 12 o'clock last night, seemed to bear up against the threat with commendable fortitude.

Any one needing the benefit of clergy—I hope Mr. CLARKE may not—can get it easily enough at South Kensington, where an enterprising little chapel, constructed of galvanized iron, has sprung into existence. There is a black bulletin board outside, which gives it a rather fast, railroady look, but otherwise it resembles a frost-nipped greenhouse. Perhaps souls are made to sprout there by some rapid process—for rapid it must be, seeing that many services are held during the day, and in all languages, which must be confusing to souls that have only learnt how to sin. It is a good thing to see the clergy up and working, but there is something obtrusive in this little chapel and its polyglot vehemence. People who go to the Exhibition are not likely to frequent it from correct motives, although they may use it as a convenient shelter from the weather, or a cool resting-place after a long stroll in the Exhibition. The other plan of having special services for foreigners in the principal places of worship every Sunday, is infinitely preferable, and reflects much credit on the ministers who have so readily relinquished their pulpits to the cloth-clerical of other nations. But religious enthusiasts cannot be expected to conform to common ideas of propriety. Their motives are humane, and if their plan is erroneous it does not much matter. Not far from the iron chapel is another ecclesiastical shanty where tracts are given away to all who use them and can read one of the seven languages in which they are printed. The sinner hereabouts, it will be perceived, has a hard road to travel, for in addition to these wholesale contrivances for lifting him out of his moral—or rather immoral—boots, there are enterprising shepherds who frequent the streets and drop upon a lost sheep with a vigor which, if it does not bring him back to the flock, ought at least to reduce him to mutton. The first time that I went to South Kensington I was fortunate enough to meet one of these gentlemen. He was of Eastern origin, and looked like a Sepoy who had learnt the errors of his way and had taken to contrition and white cravats as the end and aim of a cheerful and happy European existence, and the reward of an humble heart that had seen the folly of cutting throats. He said something which I did not understand, and then handed me a pamphlet, the first words of which were, "Why are you going to damnation?" Had he waited for an answer I should have said that I really didn't know, and perhaps I might have added that the query was an extremely inhospitable one to put to a stranger who had come to England with the best of intentions, and who, after all, did not contemplate going further than the International Exhibition. Since then the fraternity has greatly increased, and poor wretches like myself are pitchforked out of the burning stream by thousands. If there is anything meritorious in this sanctimonious meddlesomeness, I have failed to observe it. I, for one, do not like to be saved by the hair of my head in this unceremonious manner.

C. B. S.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

### Glaring Disloyalty in the Public Schools—More Brigandage—Army Supplies, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

It is a fact, that many of the children of the public schools denounce the United States Government, scorn the laws of the land, spit at the laws of the State, and refuse to sing the *Star Spangled Banner*, and hiss at those who do sing it—all with the connivance and insidious encouragement of certain "loyal" teachers and trustees. Messrs. WOLFE and DUFFIELD two really loyal trustees, take the ground, and appeal to the public and Gen. BOYLE for its maintenance, that these crimes should have reached the end of their tether, and every particle of them must be crushed out of the public schools; that secessionism shall be crushed out of the public schools, both among the teachers and pupils; that the public schools must be thoroughly loyal, not open even to suspicion, or they will be put down; that the trustees must require each pupil who has insulted loyalty to make a public apology, as the only means of admittance again into the public schools, and immediate expulsion must follow future exhibitions of disloyalty; that the teachers must be loyal themselves, and teach loyalty—instil it into the minds and hearts of the pupils—make them sing it, talk it, love it; weed from the pupils' minds secessionism in all its forms; make them understand that they have no more right or justification for rebellion or secession than for stealing, lying, forgery, house-burning or murder.

Guerrillaism is breaking out in McLean, Henderson, Daviess and Webster. But the loyal residents are rising up against it like the Unionists of Greene. They indorse BOYLE's circular, and are arming and organizing to help carry it out and be ready for any emergency.

Capt. SYMONDS, since the 4th, has awarded to Louisville, New-Albany, Madison, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, contracts for 3,250,000 pounds bread, 1,135,500 pounds bacon, 3,000 barrels pork, 270,000 pounds sugar, 9,500 gallons molasses, 235,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 50,000 pounds rice, 3,500 bushels beans, 10,350 bushels salt, 15,000 gallons vinegar, 42,000 pounds candles, 120,000 pounds soap.

Gold here approximates 10 per cent. premium.

A Memphian reports that BEAUREY, while holding Memphis, always paid in bogus scrip for the vast quantities of meat he took, frequently allowing the merchant 2 to 5 cents less than it cost him the day before; and that his underlings seized over 10,000 hogsheads sugar and as many barrels molasses, for which they didn't pay even scrip, but simply gave a receipt at a valuation of 50 per cent. below the market price. He says Western Tennesseeans will be fortunate if they can make out to subsist for the next two years. Even original secesh amongst them denounce the "Conthieveracy" as a most intolerable despotism.

PONTIAC.

## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### A Day at the St. Charles' Hotel—Scenes and Incidents Hour by Hour.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 20, 1862.

The St. Charles Hotel is deservedly an object of interest to the people of New-Orleans. As the military headquarters of the "Department of the Gulf," it is the residence of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, and the heads of his military family. It is, independent of this, a magnificent building, and always has been the fashionable centre of this Southern metropolis. I arrived in New-Orleans, "if going ashore" is the evidence of the stated time, somewhere after early Breakfast time. Somebody told me that "we were quartered at the St. Charles," so I leisurely strolled along, a walk of a half mile, perhaps, glad to practice walking on the firm pavement, after trying for many days various gymnastic feats on shipboard. The St. Charles front, unquestionably the finest model and most imposing hotel structure on the continent, looked brilliantly white in the morning sun; the magnificent portico, with its tall columns, were as classically beautiful as ever, but a glance at the base of all this architectural beauty suggested that a change had come over the place—that it was no longer the centre of fashion, and the home of the rich and the gay. The Stars and Stripes that wave high in the air was no holiday observance; it announced that we stood in the vicinity of a military post; the chain of sentinels, the officers' and orderlies' horses standing idly by; the quiet, yet earnest passing to and fro of officers; the challenge of the guard at the entrance; the cannon that commanded the street approaches, announced the caution common to a besieged city—displayed the external signs of the existence of martial law. Passing into the vestibule, I ascended the broad stone steps, and arrived upon the floor of the portico, which at the moment, in addition to the stately sentinels, was picturesquely occupied by various officers, whose manner and dress informed me they were mostly "of the Staff." The interior of the grand vestibule, at least the centre of it, was piled up with innumerable boxes, trunks, gun-cases, swords, and of course surmounted by a contraband, with the addition of groups of sunburnt army officers, and even more thoroughly bronzed heroes belonging to Capt. PORTER's bomb fleet. I will not relate the satisfaction I experienced, as I found myself in a splendid sitting-room, that contrasted so wonderfully with the tomb I had occupied eleven weary days on shipboard! I won't say anything about the pleasure I took with even a basin, looking-glass and comb, that were not intent upon slipping constantly from my grasp, nor of the lively regard I indulged in for a carpeted floor, willing to keep in a horizontal position; but I will say that, in due time, I was profoundly prepared for breakfast.

No bell or gong announced that the meal was ready, a sort of simultaneous movement among conspicuous shoulder-straps gave me the hint, and I followed willingly after such distinguished leadership. The room reached, which was one of the small private parlors of the hotel, I found a table that might accommodate twenty persons, at the head of which sat Gen. BUTLER, on his right Mrs. BUTLER, on his left a marked personage in citizen's dress, who I subsequently learned was Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans. I had never seen Gen. BUTLER before this interview; his published portraits, however, made his features familiar. His appearance is marked, in fact, I think his face would attract attention anywhere. His blue coat, though ornamented with buttons in "groups of three," thus designating his military rank of Major-General, was destitute of shoulder straps, and a broad white collar turned well over from his neck, was also a marked departure from strict military costume. The General is evidently a temperate eater, and soon finished his breakfast and his newspaper, then exchanging a few words with those immediately about him he withdrew. Officers of marked appearance now one by one dropped in, and a lively conversation ensued, made up of business and incidents. Provost-Marshal, Col. J. H. FRENCH; Assistant Provost-Marshal, Col. STAFFORD; Provost Judge, Major J. M. BELL; Capt. JOHN CLARK, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and others, were among the number.

I spent the day meeting old acquaintances and making new ones. I was frequently reminded from the scenes about me of a less important but similar excitement when the officers engaged in the Mexican war returned to New-Orleans and to the St. Charles Hotel from their well-fought battle-fields. It was simply history repeating itself. As evening came on, the rotunda became more and more animated. The number of officers increased, and prominent citizens added their presence to the throng. The sentinel who paraded in front of the door leading to Gen. BUTLER's room, grew more perpendicular and cold, everybody else warming into genial gossip, the hum being often broken by hearty laughter. About 8 o'clock a fine band, according to custom, appeared on the portico, and discoursed most eloquent music. Stepping in front, I looked up and down St. Charles-street, and found the sidewalk opposite the hotel lined with people, whose faces shone brightly under the influence of a full moon. The beauties of BELLINI and VERDI gave way to less classic music, but there was still upturned and emotionless that crowd of faces—they seemed in fact to be corpses, not living beings. "The Star Spangled Banner" was the finale, and as the strains of this soul-stirring discourse broke in upon the midnight air, and lightened up the faces of our brave soldiers, and brought illy concealed tears to the eyes of some old citizens buried in the shade of the rotunda, I looked down upon that staring and insensible crowd—whatever might have stirred their hearts, not an emotion was visible. A year's terrorism under rebel rule had crushed out their souls; they were morally dead. The music ceased—silently and slowly the crowd flitted away and disappeared in the dark shadows thrown by the moonlight. It was a most terrible and instructive lesson of the efforts of rebellion.

### Butler and the Contrabands.

EQUIVOCAL CONDUCT OF THE GENERAL—SLAVES TURNED OUT TO THEIR OWNERS—INSULT TO A CONNECTICUT REGIMENT—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment took up quarters on May 15th in the New-Orleans Custom-house. Within a few days after our arrival, 200 negroes had crossed our lines. Families came with their luggage, having heard that the Yankees were to make them free; boys with market baskets, saying that they were "going home;" women, wearing iron neck-yokes, and bearing various marks of cruelty.

SEARCH FOR SLAVES.

Both Gen. BUTLER and the Colonel of the Thirteenth, were importuned to grant the privilege of looking after these refugees. Several attempted seizures were prevented by the Colonel and other officers. Animated discussions were frequent between Secessionists and soldiers. Soldiers cheered when slaves refused to go back to their kind masters. The unsuspecting negroes laughed at the imagined advantage which the American Flag gave them.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

Next in the sequence of events to this search for slaves, came the order to turn out all not employed by the officers.

Inasmuch as the flocking of negroes to our protection must have been foreseen, why did not the General prohibit their admission, rather than receive and then turn them out?

EFFORTS OF SLAVES TO GET WORK.

The day before the order was carried into effect, boys and girls, men and women, went from room to room with solicitations for work. Said a mother, "take my children, if I must go back to suffer." Well nigh one hundred were kept as cooks, waiters, Company laundresses, hospital nurses and laborers about the Custom-house. Those for whom no place could be found, plead with us to rescue them—depicting the revenge they must suffer for confiding in the Yankees, and telling us that we ought not to have taken them at first, and then to send them back. At the fixed time all the negroes were collected in the open area of the Custom-house. Dread, sorrow, despair could be seen on many faces. Women who had fled miles from a hated despotism, mothers with their infants, families of children, the old and decrepit, were there. One by one, such as had not tickets of employment, moved away, attended by guards. Tearful entreaties were in vain. Children often preferred to stay, even if their parents must go. Bitterly disappointed and hopeless they lingered in the basement, still imagining that their friends, the Yankees, would help them. Puzzling questions rained like shot from this despairing group. A few stayed till *midnight* before venturing to leave.

After this separation, the policy of Gen. BUTLER seemed to aim at reducing to the least possible number the slaves employed. Through the request of some Captains of the Thirteenth Connecticut, the General had permitted rooms to be rented outside of the Custom-house for the colored laundresses. This guarded against excesses, which had already been sufficiently magnified by outside prejudice. If there still existed cases of immorality, an order sent to the regiment would have met the difficulty. But the following General Order No. 38 was issued:

"*Laundresses of Companies are not permitted* to come into the quarters of the men. They must be kept in their own quarters, and the clothing sent to them and sent for.

Any officer who permits a woman, black or white, not his wife, in his quarters, or the quarters of his company, will be dismissed the service.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER."

This order insulted the officers, by intimating a state of things such as did not exist. It played into the hands of the rebels. It cast odium upon the retention of negro servants. If designed to counteract charges, it struck harder than it defended. Again, officers were told that for every servant kept, the amount assigned for the wages and provision of a servant, would be deducted from their salary. Why this stringency, when in hiring free servants the officer is left to make his own bargain? The pressure of personal influence, also, was not wanting on the part of the General to induce an officer to turn out a slave to her master.

RETURN OF SLAVES.

The correspondent of the New-York *Herald* gives an instance in which Gen. BUTLER gave a master an order that his slave should be turned out to him. In another case a master was sent to a National officer to seek his slave, the officer having been urged by the General to give up the slave.

There were instances where negroes in the service of United States officers were kidnapped, and, when referred to Gen. BUTLER, the slaves were brought back.

But did not so gross an insult to the American flag demand a proclamation as much as did abuses referred to in General Order No. 38? Did not officers who outraged the spirit of their State and their Governor by returning slaves, demand as public a hit as those threatened in the General Order referred to? To have said: "Official slave catchers will be dismissed the service" would be a merited honor for their meanness, and a defence of the purity of the flag, a *purity* in which the N. E. Divsion and its friends are interested. The writer heard a Lieutenant of a Massachusetts regiment say to Southern Union men that he had returned a slave, and that he refused the $200 reward; informing the master that his object was to prove to him that the Northern forces were not Abolitionists. He *proved* a good deal more than that. A Southern gentleman said to the writer, just after, that a number of slaves had been returned by officers, naming this interesting case.

On June 6, Lieut.-Col. WARNER, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, was attracted by loud cries to the front steps of the Custom-house. Two slave-catchers were trying to loosen a negro's grasp from the ladder that formed part of the descent to the door. The slave plead "For God's sake don't let them take me—they will kill me." Col. WARNER ordered the villains to let go their hold. Lieut.-Col. WHELDEN, Thirty-first Massachusetts, rudely interrupted him with such words as these: "You have no authority in the matter. These men are authorized to take their slaves." Thus spoke the New-England APPIUS CLAUDIUS.

The kidnappers seizing the slave by the neck, hurried him down stairs, and dashing him to the ground, brutally stamped upon him. Thus backed by a Massachusetts officer, did these man-hunters insult the regiment and dishonor our flag. The sequel is interesting, though it does not effect the guilt of the officer, or the fact that he remains unmolested, ready doubtless for a like service, when in a cooler climate than the quarters of the Thirteenth Connecticut. Col. WARNER told the Massachusetts officer that he must have that slave returned. Through his intervention, the negro, who was employed as a carpenter, was restored. The fugitive told me that the owner of the slave had told his master that he would gladly accommodate him in flogging the runaway, but that as he and the negro had a ticket from one of our officers, he dare not do it. It was his master's design to send him to a plantation to get his dues; but the order came for his delivery, as, he said, "God sent just in time. It was His work." It might be a question why officers who have so outraged the spirit of the country as have these slave-catchers, are not cashiered. Public opinion mightier than Major-Generals, will condemn such representatives. It is the boast of Secessionists that bribes have been taken by Yankee officers for the rendition of slaves. They scout at our double-dealing on the negro subject, and condemn the meanness that admits, and even works the negro, and then turns him out to a more severe Slavery.

On the same day that the man was returned by Lieut.-Col. WHELDEN, an attempted seizure was prevented. Two men dragged a negro employed by one of our officers across our lines. Capt. SPRAGUE, of New-Haven, was officer of the day. He hastened to the scene, and with drawn sword, made his way through the crowd, and brought back negro and kidnappers, releasing the former and dismissing the latter in disgrace. Which of these officers will Massachusetts and Connecticut sustain?

Great anxiety is felt as to the exact law of Congress in reference to the return of slaves. Is it simply that "officers shall not use the forces under their command for the return of fugitives." Can an officer return a slave himself, or aid and abet therein without employing his men?

Let the law strike so that it cannot be parried.

FATE OF NEGROES EMPLOYED WITHIN OUR LINES.

At a meeting of the Union Association in New-Orleans, it was stated that Gen. BUTLER had said that he used the labor of the negroes as he would that of a horse or mule, and that he would turn them out to their masters, when the army left. I can only affirm that this was said in the meeting. A Secessionist planter, living on the Catherine plantation below the city, said that Gen. BUTLER assured him that he should be paid for the labor of his slaves.

The duty of the Goverment need not be equivocal, as to the condition of the slaves to whom the double pledge has been given of reception within our camps, and taking into our employment. It should be taken out of the power of any General to return or to countenance the return of men and women who have done hard work in the service of our armies, and who must suffer bitter revenge as the penalty of their confidence and their labor. Such negroes, and all giving information to our Government, should have free papers. How can any other policy look the North, or Christian civilization anywhere in the fact?

A CHAPLAIN.

## OUR TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SLAVERY—RETURNING ARMS TO REBELS, ETC., ETC.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated: CARROLTON, La., May 31, 1862.

Doubtless you think our life here rather monotonous than otherwise, as we see no battles, but in this intense slave country incidents are constantly occurring of an interesting and exciting nature, to one interested in the welfare of the human race.

Not long since a Major from one of our regiments, with two companies under his command, started up the river under orders of the General. He stopped at night near KENNER's, at a place known as Belle Grove. After seeing his troops safely quartered, sentinels properly posted, &c., in company with the two Captains he started up the river on business connected with the expedition. They had gone out a short distance when a person approached from the woods and informed them that a negro was at that moment being subjected to very inhuman punishment, upon a plantation just above, occupied by a Mrs. KENNER, well known in this part of the State, her son being an officer in the Confederate army.

They shortly met the overseer of the plantation, of whose violent disloyalty they had before learned from reliable sources.

Among other of his expressions in regard to the United States Government, &c., as repeated to them was this: "that he wished every d——d Yankee soldier was in h—l." He stopped as they met and volunteered to assure them of his loyalty and that of his employer.

On reaching the plantation the house of the overseer where the negro was confined was pointed out, and they were told that armed guards were kept over him, sometimes as many as five at a time, day and night.

They entered the house, and in a small back room, six feet square, evidently fitted up for the purpose for which it was then used, lay the man upon his back with the appearance of great exhaustion, his upper garment thown open and [illegible] bruises about his neck and chest.

Heavy shackles were upon his legs attached by a chain to a strong staple in the floor.

At his feet was another chain some ten or fifteen feet in length, the links of iron probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness.

Two disagreeable looking white men were on guard over him, who fortunately were separated from their arms at the time.

The Major inquired the cause of what he saw, and was informed that the man was placed there for *safe keeping*.

The chain, he said, in answer to questions, was used to confine the negro at nights.

The negro said they were in the habit of winding it about his neck at night, and drawing it through the staple in the floor. The guards said that was so; that he had been so tied the night before, and probably would be that night.

The Major, in a manner that convinced them he was in earnest, directed the shackles to be removed, which was promptly done, with protestations, however, on the part of the guard that they had no part in his confinement, and were only employed to guard him from anybody who should attempt to release him. They asserted that he was confined and bound by one PARKER, overseer of the adjoining plantation, owned by Mr. FELSON, the Danish Consul, and by his (FELSON'S) directions.

The Major then demanded their arms, having heard of their threats to use them against United States troops. A double-barreled shot-gun was produced from behind a door, and, notwithstanding their protestations that there were no others, the Captains found quite a number of the same sort between mattresses in adjoining rooms. Part of them were loaded. They men insisted they were kept merely for the purpose of shooting birds. One barrel, however, contained eight balls the size of common pistol balls. The Major, having no doubt of his right and duty to remove the guns, as contraband of war, and having no other means of conveying them, impressed the negro into the United States service, and directed him to carry the guns to their quarters, which he did, and was then dismissed.

The next morning the overseer called, and demanded the arms as the property of his employer. Mrs. KENNER, and *showed him a "safe-guard" given by Gen. Butler, alleging that she had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and commanding all officers and soldiers to afford protection to her property.*

As the arms had been taken from her premises, *they were restored.*

Just as they were leaving the place, the Danish Consul, Mr. FELSON, called, to bring them to account for releasing the negro.

The Major simply told him he found a man being treated very inhumanly, and released him. The Consul said the negro was very rebellious, and was merely *being kept in custody* till he could be removed to a more secure place of confinement. Major doubted the necessity of lock and key, heavy shackles, a chain about his neck and so many armed guards to detain a man of his appearance. The Consul repeated his assurances of the negro's bad character, saying that he already owed his life to the clemency of his mistress, *having resisted his overseer, thereby incurring the penalty of death*, according to the laws of this State; that his mistress was a *very humane lady*, and had committed the negro to his charge on leaving home, begging him "*to get rid of him in some way, for the sake of the welfare of the rest of her slaves; only charged the Consul* "*that the negro* SHOULD NOT BE SHOT ON HER PLANTATION."

He then demanded the negro from the Major, who informed him that he was not in his possession, nor had he been, except for the purpose above named. The officers accompanying the Major fully concurred in the opinion of the justice of the act.

Such is a specimen of the way of the working of the "peculiar institution" in these parts. Extreme measures are resorted to in order to retain the slaves at their work. From the stories of the negroes themselves, we have no doubt but that great numbers are brutally punished for the slightest offences, and many are murdered in one way and another.

We believe, in the present crisis, Northern people ought to know the facts in relation to this terrible scourge, that some means may be taken to drive it from our land and the world; for where it exists no Christian virtue can be cultivated, but all the devilish passions are aroused to their fullest extent.

Yours truly, JAS. H. BRADFORD,
Chaplain Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers.

## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

### Trouble with the Indians—For the Missouri River.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

Mr. T. S. BOARDMAN reached this city on Saturday evening last, having had the good fortune to escape safely over the war-path of the red man eastward, though detained considerably on the way. He was in the little fight near the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater, where about forty Indians had askirmish with nine whites traveling with the mail coach. Five of the whites experienced the prowess of the Indians, some of the most severely wounded having been brought on to Fort Bridger a short time since.

Some rather ludicrous reports have recently come in from Fort Bridger, to the effect that a small band of Indians chased a solitary stage into the fort, coming from Green River. Capt. LOT SMITH and his company of Mormon cavalry arrived at the fort in the nick of time, and went off instanter in pursuit. After a run of five miles the company came up with a dozen cattle-hunting mountaineers, and one old squaw among them, whom, it is stated, the apprehensive mail drivers imagined to be marauding redskins.

For the past three or four days our city has been thronged with innumerable ox teams and covered wagons, rendezvousing here, and fitting out for the Missouri River, to return thence straightway with freight and souls of the Mormon immigration. The teams are from all parts of the Territory, from four to eight yoke per wagon, the wagons of good and moderately light kind, chiefly Chicago make, and the oxen invariably young—from four to seven years old, and most of them in excellent condition. Many of the above teams have been camped out on the ranges for several weeks, recruiting and drilling the oxen, and waiting for a favorable chance of passing over the mountains. They are now rolling out eastward every day. Such a company—being a total of about 300 wagons, well armed and provided—will make traveling tolerably safe across the Plains. Each wagon carries from eight to ten hundred pounds of provisions, chiefly flour, for the use of the teamsters, or to be deposited on the road to feed the immigrants, when they approach this end of the route.

### Attack on the Mail Stations—Loss Sustained by the Company—The Paper Supply.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Mr. BROMLEY, agent on the mail route hence to Pacific Springs, arrived in this city on Monday, and gives his statement of the difficulties eastward. It appears that they commenced during the night of March 1, by a simultaneous attack on the stations at Split Rock and Horse Creek. At the former station the Indians demanded admission, and, when the door was opened, shot VISEY, the stock-tender, and AUGUSTE, the station-keeper, not discovering another man who had the presence of mind to conceal himself and the luck to remain undiscovered. Fourteen head of mules were taken, and sixteen sets of harness cut up. A fire was lighted in the barn, which, however, failed to destroy the building. At Horse Creek, thirteen mules were taken.

The stock was replaced, and the stages ran for three weeks longer, when attacks were made on the stations at Split Rock, Rocky Ridge and Dry Sandy, and twenty mules were taken. The last-named station was attacked in the night by four Indians, who ran off eight animals, but being closely pursued, fired upon, and one of them wounded by the employes, four of the mules were abandoned and recovered.

Orders were then given by Superintendent EATON to run two stages together, with an extra number of men for protection. Under this arrangement the four hours' fight at Split Rock occurred, when Mr. LEMUEL FLOWERS and Mr. BROWN were severely injured. The same day twenty-three Indians visited Green River station, and received some flour and bacon, but, though apparently friendly at first, treacherously fired upon and killed JOHN MALLORY, the station-keeper, as he was going to the wood-pile. The door was immediately shut by those in the building, some of whom narrowly escaped injury from bullets sent through the door. Four horses were taken, harness was cut to pieces, and grain sacks ripped open, when the Indians decamped in the direction of Ham's Fork.

A stage from the East and another from the West, arrived an hour later. The stock and families at Green River and Well's Station, were straightway taken to Ham's Fork, and the stock of the next station eastward was taken to the Sandy. The Indians chased Mr. WORLEY, an expressman, seven miles, but he escaped. Granger's station was next attacked, whence twenty-five horses and mules were stolen.

Mr. BROMLEY and a party of ten rode fifty-five miles to the station on the Sandy, which they reached the same night. Next morning the Indians appeared, but not relishing the appearance of things, prudently retreated. Mr. BROMLEY and party proceeded to Pacific Springs, and returned with Mr. FLOWERS and party, including the wounded.

The total loss sustained by the Company appears to be a hundred head of animals, considerable harness destroyed, and a good deal of grain. Under the above circumstances, Superintendent EATON ordered the stoppage of the mails.

Mr. BROMLEY is inclined to blame the Red men alone for the above attacks, but only in the attack at Green River was there any certainty that they were engaged.

Mr. BROMLEY's animals and gear can be ready for service in two days. Still there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of mail duties, as there is great complaining of the bad roads and the brimfull streams.

Col. or Capt. R. T. BURTON, with his company of twenty mounted men, escorted Senator WILLIAM H. HOOPER, Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST and BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., to Horse-shoe Station, where the three took the stage for the States. Mr. BURTON and company are now on their return to this city. On arriving at Devil's Gate, going east, they found about thirty immigrants on their way from Pike's Peak to Salmon River, who were tenanting the buildings, and who betrayed some excitement when Col. BURTON's party approached. At Deer Creek several traders had congregated, but the Indian Agent had departed for the States.

Mails and mail-bags were discovered on the route, scattered to the winds.

The manufacture of paper here is an up-hill business. The "brethren and sisters" either are careless about saving their rags, or they have not enough to save, for it is with difficulty that the *Deseret News* can keep agoing. Sometimes it appears irregularly, and latterly in divers colors—dingy white, drab, pink, blue, &c., owing not only to the dearth of rags, but of bleaching materials too. Living thus from hand to mouth, in connection with our out-of-joint mails, the literary pabulum of the Utah folk is rather precarious in supply.

## FROM KEY WEST.

### Departure of Gen. Branan's Command—Prisoners of State—Men-of-War and Transports—Marine News.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

KEY WEST, Fa., Monday, June 23, 1862.

The usual quietness of our Island has been very materially reversed during the last few days by the bustle and excitement incident to breaking camp of the brigade, under command of Gen. J. M. BRANAN, to go to Hilton Head. It will be remembered that the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, under command of Col. VAN ZANDT, were recently transferred from here to Pensacola, and now the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. GOODE, and the Seventh Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, formerly at Fort Jefferson, have embarked for Port Royal, whilst the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, are divided and one division transferred to Fort Jefferson in place of the Seventh New-Hampshire and the other division remaining here, Col. MORGAN being in command of the Island.

Three companies of regulars, under command of Major LOOMIS L. LANGDON, viz.: Companies A, B and M, have also embarked with the Seventh New-Hampshire, in the Government transport steamer *Ericsson*, for Port Royal. The officers and privates comprising this brigade, all of whom have been on this station for the last five months, have, by their close observance of military duties, won golden opinions even from Secesh, whilst the gallant and gentlemanly intercourse of the officers with our citizens has left impressions that will strengthen the hands whilst it cheers the hearts of all loyal supporters of the Union.

The transports chartered for conveying these troops are, in addition to the *Ericsson*, the bark *Tangier*, the brigs *Sea Lark* and *Ellen Bernard*, and the schooner *Emeline*.

Two gentlemen, old residents of the Island, were on Tuesday last arrested, by order of Gen. HUNTER, and confined in Fort Taylor, but on what charges your correspondent is not informed. However, there is no difficulty in finding sufficient reasons for the act by scanning their history for the last eighteen months. Mr. WINER BETHEL, born in the Bahama Islands, removed here about 1846, in straightened circumstances. He had, under our institutions, greatly improved his fortune, becoming a practicing lawyer in all the Courts of the county; and at the commencement of secession, it is presumed, had few grievances against the Government. He was elected as a Union delegate to the Convention at Tallahassee—returned from there after having signed the Ordinance of Secession, as one of its ardent supporters, and in his new-born zeal could not violate his duty to his new love by again appearing in his capacity as attorney in a case before Judge MARVIN, as the representative on this island of the country's dignity and right, but required the Judge to abdicate that dignity, and hearing the case as an Arbitrator, whom he addressed as "Mr. MARVIN."

The other gentleman arrested was Mr. WILLIAM PINKNEY, born upon the island, now of the large commercial firm of WILLIAM H. WALL & Co. Coming in the world under very ordinary circumstances, he has been enabled to acquire wealth and influence. He was also elected with Mr. BETHEL a member of the State Convention—signed the ordinance of secession, and, returning a zealous supporter of that measure, used the influence of his house to obtain contributions and subscriptions in aid of rebellion. Was particularly active in coöperation with others in efforts to override and crush out the Admiralty Judge, and prepare the way for treason's representative, in the person of that bogus Judge, McINTOSH, who in due time arrived here in company with another member of the Convention, (Mr. ASA F. TIFT, the unfortunate builder of the *Mississippi*,) but finding circumstances more unfavorable than they expected, the Judge beat a hasty retreat. As these two persons who were arrested have their interests entirely in this island, they could not fail very soon to discover that they had made a very great mistake, since there was no prospect of carrying into successful operation here their peculiar notions. Therefore they were among the first to renew their oath of allegiance to the Government, and I doubt not are both sincerely penitent for their offences, and would gladly blot the whole from existence. It will remembered that Mr. BETHEL is the same person whose case but a short time ago attracted attention here, on a motion by the District-Attorney to strike his name from the roll of practicing attorneys of the Admiralty Court, which was overruled by His Honor, Judge MARVIN, and motion denied.

The United States gunboat bark *Amanda* came into port on Wednesday, the 17th, having as a prize a slave bark, name unknown, overhauled on the coast of Cuba, immediately after having landed her living freight of human beings. The officers made good their escape in sight of the capturing party, but the crew were secured, together with $6,000 in money, found in the vessel. These men are all foreigners, and will thus escape justice. The bark has no name, no papers, and no flag or nationality. We regret that the officers in charge of the vessel have escaped that just punishment which would exercise a wholesome influence on this inhuman traffic.

The army transport steamer *Cahawba* arrived on the 18th, bringing dates to the 14th from New York, and what is more substantial in effect, a fine lot of beef cattle, whose sleek sides, shaking with fatness, alas, only excite the hopes of outsiders and conjure up visions of roast and steak to be enjoyed by somebody, whilst we console ourselves with the reflection that never before was an army and navy provided in a period of war as our is, and fall back on the *tender* mercies of the dealers in the staples of our own market.

The valuable prize steamer *Circassian*, lately condemned in our Court, is being prepared for the trip to New-York, to leave the 22d. The extent and value of this steamer's cargo will doubtless attract attention even in your great City. There are several small prizes now here, whose cases are not yet disposed of by the Court, mostly loaded with cotton, all which will be sent to New-York for sale. The bark *Texian Star* left a few days since for your port, with a full cargo of prize cotton, captured in the steamer *Swan*, of Mobile, and several smaller vessels. The *Swan* is not yet sold, and offers a good chance for some one to invest in her, and, going to New-Orleans, employ her in towing. The last prizes brought in are the schooner *By Gorra*, of Louisiana, with 200 bales of cotton, captured by the brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. BRASHER, and the Mobile schooner *Princeton*, Capt. D. BARNES, owner, from Havana, with an assorted cargo, captured by the United States steamer *Susquehannah*, near Tortugas.

There was an unusual arrival in our harbor on Saturday morning. The American-built bark *Adventure*, owned in Havana by a Spanish house, with a cargo of two hundred and fifty tons of coal, consigned to the Spanish Vice-Consul at Nassau, was compelled to put in here in distress, leaking so badly that the Captain had his boats ready to leave her at any time during the twenty-four hours previous to arrival. This Captain, whose name is ANDERSON, was released here about one month since from the prize-schooner *Lyon*, condemned and sold here, and of which he was the master, and captured in an attempt to run the blockade. But, about a year since, the same man landed on the island, with some others, in an open boat, under circumstances indicating a recent occupation in the Slave-trade, and now he turns up in this old bark in an effort to reach Nassau with a load of coal, no doubt for some of the rebel steamers that are known to be fitting out there. It is hoped that Commodore LARDNER will put a stop to his voyage, on the ground that his cargo is in fact enemy's property. The bark now sports the English flag, which, although it has "braved a thousand years," is frequently found of late doing duty in most undignified and equivocal situations. Our vigilant Consul at Nassau undoubtedly has an eye to this coal business, and will hold somebody responsible for an exhibition of some of the neutrality proclaimed at that port, when he was forced to send our coal-laden vessels here because they would not allow him to land or transfer the coal for use of our cruisers.

Gen. J. M. BRANAN and Staff will leave here this morning on the steamer *Circassian*, (prize,) *en route* for their new field of duties, carrying with them the hopes and blessings of all our loyal population.

F.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The new order of the War Department, giving two dollars for each enlisted man, is increasing the number of men recruited for the Regular Army to a considerable extent. Lieut. McGowen has been ordered to the Cedar-street rendezvous, where no commissioned officer has been stationed for some time.

Gen. Scott has visited the Military Academy to witness a portion of the examination by the Medical Board of the Graduating Class. The Board is still in session, and will continue its duties for some weeks. There is no report as yet of any Cadet being physically disqualified by it.

A detachment of United States mounted (regular) troops, left this City yesterday for the cavalry depôt at Carlisle, Penn.

Col. Loomis has not been "removed," as erroneously reported.

A late European steamer brought to New-York some officers of the Austrian Navy, sent to this country by the Emperor Francis Joseph, to examine the naval progress of the United States, and its mode of constructing iron-clad men-of-war. We believe they will go to Washington to ask permission to visit the Navy-yards. It is understood that the Spanish fleet which sailed from this port recently, also left two of Her Catholic Majesty's officers behind for a similar purpose.

The *Cimerone*, another of our new steam gunboats, is finished, and has been ordered to fit out at once by the Navy Department. See was built at Bordentown, N. J., and is now getting a heavy battery on board at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The dimensions of the *Cimerone* are as follows: Length, 218 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; draft of water only 6 feet 9 inches, being little more than many yachts draw. The vessel was launched on the 17th of March last, and has been receiving her "furniture" since.

We have reason to believe that all the light-draft vessels of the Navy, propelled by steam, not on duty, are under orders for sea-service. The following fleet comprise the ships ready for their crews. Those marked * are in commission and manned, and those with a † are either purchased or chartered craft.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Officers and men. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jamestown | 1,726 | 300 | Sailing corvette. |
| Macedonian | 1,341 | 300 | Sailing corvette. |
| Adirondack* | 1,400 | 350 | Steam corvette. |
| Tioga* | 1,250 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Genesee | 1,250 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Cimerone | 1,000 | 200 | Paddle steamer. |
| Housatonic | 1,500 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Mohawk* (sailed) | 464 | 200 | Steam gunboat. |
| Sonora | 1,400 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Conamough | 1,400 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Juniata | 1,500 | 300 | Steam gunboat. |
| Monongahela | 1,400 | 300 | Steam gunboat. |
| Flag* (about) | 600 | 150 | Steam gunboat. |
| Water Witch | 378 | 200 | Side-wheel steamer. |
| Powhatan | 2,415 | 350 | Side-wheel steamer. |
| Canandaigua | 1,400 | 250 | Steam gunboat. |
| Keystone State*† | 600 | 200 | Steamer. |
| Connecticut*† | 800 | 200 | Side-wheel steamer. |
| Total | 21,811 | 4,700 | |

We do not give the armaments and only the approximate tonnage, specific information on these heads being contraband.

The following is the cost of the chief iron-clads afloat:

| | |
|---|---|
| Resistance, British | $839,250 |
| Warrior, British | 1,771,925 |
| Capt. Coles' cupola vessel, British | 930,000 |
| Gloire, French | 5,000,000 |
| Monitor, American | 275,000 |
| Galena, American | 235,000 |
| New Ironsides | 780,000 |

The nine ships in course of construction by Mr. Ericsson, Messrs. Secor & Co. and Lowring & Co. will be delivered to our Government for $3,600,000, or about $400,000 each. They will all be finished before the expiration of 1862.

### A Card of Gen. L. Blenker.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Being ill in bed, I am informed only now of the correspondence from Winchester, in the *Tribune* of June 23, containing the most absurd statements about occurrences during my last interview with Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont. I only beg to state that my relations to Gen. Fremont, after the battle of Cross Keys, were of the most friendly and satisfactory kind. The General assured me of his confidence, and sent me with an important order to Washington. I think this statement will be sufficient to answer the slanderous contents of the above-mentioned article. Should the *Tribune* differ from this opinion, I beg to appeal to the sense of justice of Gen. Fremont himself.

Your obedient servant,
L. BLENKER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Division.
Washington, Saturday, June 28.

### Personal.

—Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, gives this as his experience with a female rebel: "As we were passing along the street two days ago in our usual quiet way, musing upon the 'storms of State,' and pondering upon our solemn responsibility in this great crisis of the affairs of the nation and of mankind, a very pretty young woman, whom we had understood to be a fiery little rebel, and even a terrible villifier of the Louisville *Journal*, was about meeting us, when, turning off from the sidewalk, she protruded her red and tempting lips at us boldly and defiantly. "Oh, certainly, we will if you want us to very bad, though, indeed, this is rather too public a place," said we, with our accustomed suavity, advancing toward her with our lips correspondingly protruded, when, to our no little disappointment and surprise, she started and ran away from us as if we had been some ugly old fellow of "forty."

—Hon. Henry Wilson has been quite sick in Washington, but is now recovering.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The Approaching Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The approaching celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence promises to be the most gorgeous in display, as it certainly will be in profuseness of expenditure, of any which have ever preceded it. The Common Council, desirous of testifying their patriotism, by paying proper respect to the day and the occasion which has made it an anniversary throughout the world, appropriated the munificent sum of $8,000, for the purpose of displaying their attachment to the Union. Mr. Edge, the well-known pyrotechnist of Jersey City, is intrusted with the preparation of the fireworks, which are to be exhibited in the various parts of the City, (already published in the Times, of Wednesday.) Of course, they will be worthy of the reputation which he has fairly earned. On yesterday the frames for the various pieces were erected at the localities designated by the Committee in charge of the matter, and they certainly give promise of a magnificent display, provided, however, the clerk of the weather will shut up the flood-gates which are under his control, and permit those who will have to pay the expenses, the enjoyment of the treat prepared for them. In addition to the fireworks so thoroughly distributed, music will be furnished at each place, but there are so many hearts now bowed down with grief on account of the loss of those most dear to them, on the battle-field, music would almost seem out of place.

The military display will probably be the smallest ever seen in New-York, and the fact is the highest compliment which could be paid to the City. The best and most appreciated of her uniformed regiments are now performing garrison and other active duties at the seat of war, in response to the call of the Government for three months' volunteers made a few weeks since. The regiments remaining here have been thinned by the enlistment of members who sought active and honorable service on the field, so that Major-Gen. Sandford will find his division woefully but honorably reduced in numbers.

The Civic Societies, thus far, have not evidenced a desire to participate in the ceremonies of the day. They too have been thinned by enlistments and by the death of friends and comrades. The City of New-York will do her official duty, and from present prospects the ceremonies of Friday will surpass in general attractiveness those of any previous year.

The Veterans of 1812, as they style themselves, dine together at the expense of the City, the liberality of the Committee being extended to them as usual of late years.

The Committee having the entire matter in charge met again yesterday, and settled upon a programme, which will be found in our advertising columns. From that, we gather that in addition to the oration which is to be delivered at the Cooper Institute at 10 A. M., by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, a poem will be recited by A. H. Duganne, singing by the Union Glee Club, and music at intervals by the band provided for the occasion. The display of fireworks will be made at the places noticed in the *Times* of yesterday, without variation, and with the music, will undoubtedly form the greatest attractions of the day and occasion. The military orders will also be found in the same advertisement, and it will be noticed that the unusual hour of 10 A. M., is fixed for the reception of the marching salute in front of the City Hall, by the Mayor, the Division line forming on Broadway and Fourteenth-street as early as 8 A. M. Any changes in the programme or any indications on the part of any of the civic societies to take part in the proceedings of the day will be duly noted in our issue of to-morrow.

### Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of this Commission, was held yesterday. The Chairman reported that he had no formal notification, of the acceptance of the check of $3,000, advanced to the Quarantine Commissioners, as part of the $10,000 agreed to be loaned to that Commission, by the Board. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Health Officer be informed officially that no bills incurred by him or his deputy, on account of the floating hospital, would be paid by the Commissioners, the Commissioners having arranged with the Quarantine Commissioners for their payment, so far as the laws will permit the Board to act.

The following is the weekly statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of emigrants arrived to June 25, '62 | 29,983 |
| No of emigrants arrived since to July 2, '62 | 3,721 |
| Total | 33,704 |
| To same date in 1861 | 43,637 |

| | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. inmates in Institution, W. I. | 695 | 861 | 695 | 690 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862 | | $3,815 05 |
| Aggregate receipts to June 25, 62 | $73,369 86 | |
| Received since to July 2, for commutation of passengers, &c. | 8,507 53 | —86,877 39 |
| | | $90,692 44 |
| Disbursements as per previous account to June 25, 1862 | $51,988 36 | |
| Payments, June 25, 1862 | 8,000 00 | —54,987 36 |
| Balance in Bank | | $35,804 08 |

### Not at the Submission Meeting—Note from Mr. Malcolm Campbell.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My name appears as one of the officers of the meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening.

I cannot say that this was unauthorized, as from a notice, received by me yesterday afternoon, I was informed that my silence would be construed as a consent to act, and owing to the brief space of time and the pressure of other business, I neglected to communicate with the Committee. But on reading the report of the meeting, I find that so many of the sentiments expressed differ so widely from my own that I cannot rest under the imputation of having assented to them.

I have always been, and still am, a Democrat, but my Democracy is founded upon long-cherished principles, and not upon the dicta of any man, or set of men claiming to represent and control a party. Among those principles are the sovereignty of the people, "the greatest good of the greatest number," acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and I therefore consider an act of rebellion against a Government like ours, in which the rebel minority enjoyed equal, if not greater, privileges than the majority, whose lawful power is resisted, a crime of so deep a dye that, in comparison with it, the every day offences against human law sink into utter insignificance. With such views, you may take it for granted that I deem no fate too disastrous, no punishment too severe, for such offenders, and while they remain with arms in their hands, I consider it most unwise to restrict the discretion of the Government in its future treatment either of their persons or their property. When the rebellion is crushed by force of arms, or when the rebels show some signs of penitence, and of a desire to claim again the protection of a liberal and beneficent Government, it will be time enough to extend to them assurances of a restoration of their justly forfeited rights; but until then, an attempt to form a party upon such a basis seems to me as ill-timed as would be a discussion about a reform of the penal code with the robber whose knife is at your throat.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

### The Cooper Institute Meeting—A Note from Mr. John A. Lott.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe in the account of the proceedings of the meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, that I am named as one of the persons on the platform.

This is a mistake. I was not present at the meeting. By making this correction in your next issue, you will oblige, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. LOTT.
Flatbush, L. I., July 2, 1862.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Opening of the New-York Races.—The second meeting of the racing campaign instituted by Mr J. L. Cassady, and to be continued under his auspices, will take place to-morrow, the Fourth of July, on the Union Course, Long Island. Mr. Cassady has taken upon himself the laudable task of endeavoring to revive public interest in the sports of the turf in the Northern States, and under his judicious management, combined with the many improvements made on the programme of his predecessors, we think he has a fair chance of success. The old and exorbitant fee of $1 for admission to the track is to be abolished, and the moderate sum of 25 cents will purchase all the privileges of the Course, with the exception of a seat on the Grand Stand, for which the old price will be charged. Ladies, if accompanied by gentlemen, are to be admitted free, including a seat on the Stand. If such liberality does not render the race-course popular, it will be safe to conclude that all interest in the sport is past "revival," at least in this latitude. Mr. Cassady has secured the attendance of the leading sporting men of Kentucky and Tennessee, with their studs, and the attractions of the opening meeting to-morrow are such as can hardly fail to secure a large attendance. There will be three races during the day—one of three-year olds, two-mile heats, for which there are 12 entries; another of saddle horses, half-mile heats; and the third, last, and most important, a handicap race, two-mile heats, for which there are 13 entries, with a certainty of at least 10 starters. The following are the entries for this race, with the ages and weights to be carried: *Laura Farris*, 6 years, 105 pounds; *Pope Swigart*, 5 years, 100 pounds; *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, 100 pounds; *Hillsborough*, 4 years, 90 pounds; *West Roxbury*, 3 years, 90 pounds; *Reporter*, 4 years, 95 pounds; *Trovatore*, 5 years, 90 pounds; *Sunshine*, 3 years, 85 pounds; *Miss Jessie*, 3 years, 85 pounds; *Cyclone*, 5 years, 85 pounds; *Throg's Neck*, aged, 85 pounds; *Revenge*, 4 years, 85 pounds; and *Belle*, 4 years, 75 pounds. Pools for the races will be sold on each evening previous to the races by Dr. Underwood, at 754 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. All the horses have arrived, and are at the stables of the Union Course, L. I.

One of Our Model Public Schools.—The semi-annual distribution of diplomas and certificates in Ward School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, took place yesterday morning. Although the school-officers eschew the "receptions" which are so common in most other schools, and which so often interfere with the studies of the pupils, they welcome, as on this occasion, such parents and friends as take interest enough to attend. The building is among the most recently erected, as well as complete school edifices in the City. It cost, with appurtenances, $43,000, and is provided with every requisite convenience for the comfort and welfare of the scholars. The ventilation is especially good. The male department, David Patterson, Principal, registers 450 pupils, and has an average attendance of 375. The female department, Isabella F. McCormick, Principal, registers 500 pupils, and has a daily attendance of 450. The primary department, Mary C. Bromeush, Principal, registers 900 pupils, and has an average attendance of 800. There are therefore 1,850 names on the books of the School, and at least 1,625 daily attendants. City Superintendent Randall and Assistant Superintendent Kiddle paid the school a high compliment at the last examination. The school-officers are: Commissioners James W. Farr and Jacob C. Bogert; Inspectors, James Harrison and George F. Merkle; Trustees, James H. Townsend, Charles S. Wright, H. P. See, W. H. Gedney, A. F. Dow, W. W. Cornell, E. Dennison, J. W. Booth. The singing in all the departments is excellent, and in the girls' unusually fine. It not unfrequently attracts an audience outside as well as inside the building. The entire School does credit to our unrivaled school system.

Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army and Navy.—The first annual report of this Association, just issued, is an interesting document. The organization was established in April last, and is a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The summary of articles received, shows 106,899 articles of clothing, 81,267 of bedding, 35,458 towels and handkerchiefs, 1,068 packages of lint and bandages, 2,512 packages of groceries, 3,305 jars of jellies, 120 packages of dried fruit, 2,670 bottles of wine and syrups, 4,379 miscellaneous. Most of these have been distributed. Of all the receipts, four-fifths have been from New-York State, one-eighth from Connecticut, and the balance from Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maine and Canada. Seventy-eight special boxes were forwarded to individuals. The total expenditures of money for correspondence and supplies were $4,031 49, of which only $654 were expended for wages. Ninety-one nurses have been educated and placed in the field, where most of them are still at work. The expense of these 91 nurses, for outfit, &c., were only $1,332 15. The total receipts of the organization were $9,763 59, mainly contributed in this City. The largest expense for any single purpose was $2,776 for expressage. The largest single contribution was $500, from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Association is in debt and appeals to the public for funds.

The Hospital Ship Euterpe.—This ship, it will be remembered, was fitted out by the Sanitary Commission, under authority of the United States Government, to be connected with the army of the Potomac as a receiving-ship for the sick and wounded soldiers. The *Euterpe* was thrown open for inspection of the public Tuesday, and expects to sail, in tow of a steam-tug, for Fortress Monroe to-day. She is a fine clipper-built ship of 1,950 tons burden and has been prepared with great judgment and care for the purpose to which she is devoted. The whole space between decks, amply lighted and ventilated, is filled with berths capable of containing one hundred and seventy patients. Hot, cold and salt water baths, seats under extensive awnings on deck, appliances for reading, writing and physical exercise,—comforts and luxuries in the hospital and Commissary Departments to tempt the palate of the ill or nourish the convalescent, make her seem rather a vast hotel than a vessel. The *Euterpe* goes on her errand of mercy under the command of her well-known officer, Capt. Airey; the Medical Department being under the charge of Dr. J. King Merritt, and the Commissary Department in charge of N. S. Dodge, Esq.

District School, Seventeenth Ward.—The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 45 were held on Tuesday afternoon, at which time 17 young ladies were graduated, and received their diplomas. Uniformly attired in white, with no other ornaments than natural flowers and green leaves, they presented a general effect quite in keeping with the decorations of the school-room, which was elegantly decked with flowers, evergreens and patriotic devices. After prayer by Rev. F. G. Clark, Hon. S. S. Randall addressed the members of the class in terms of great commendation, after which were exercises in the various branches of study. The young ladies participating in the performances were Misses Adrienne and Aldona Webster, Donohue, Kennedy, Ennis, Hess and Austen.

Doings at the Park Barracks.—Yesterday the wounds of 53 soldiers were dressed at the Park Barracks, and with but two or three exceptions all are doing well. The majority of those who have returned are wounded in the legs and arms, some of them suffering from compound fractures of the limbs. These wounds are very painful and necessitate constant repose on the part of the patient. No amputation has been performed at the barracks, the men being removed to the City Hospital when it is found necessary for amputation to take place.

The Pursuit of Surety Under Difficulties.—Mr. D. C. Stover, the Indiana State Agent, or who is in some way connected with the Agency of that State, and who is indicted for his connection with the over-issue of the bonds of the State, is now about the City in search of surety in the sum of $10,000. He is, of course, faithfully attended by an officer assigned to the duty. Bail had not been reported yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

An Old and Experienced Shoplifter Arrested.—William Clarke was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer McCleary, of the Eighth Precinct, upon the charge of stealing $50 worth of black broadcloth from the store No. 130 Bleecker-street, occupied by John F. Brown. A boy, named Alonzo Weaver, who was employed in the store, saw the whole transaction. The prisoner was held to bail, in the sum of $500, by Justice Kelly.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Road.—About nightfall, Tuesday, a number of cattle strayed upon the track of the Harlem Road, and were being driven off by a woman named Ellen Kane. Two trains passed at the time, catching the unfortunate woman between them, and crushing her to death. The body was so bruised as to make it almost impossible to identify it. It was taken up, and placed in the Mott Haven depôt.

Generals Fremont and Benham.—These distinguished gentlemen were somewhat astonished yesterday morning to find themselves the centre of a gaping and curious crowd. A moment's tarrying upon the steps of a hotel, to interchange kindly greeting, afforded a large number of our Broadway pedestrians an opportunity of seeing these much-talked-of military notabilities.

Brush up the Flags.—It would be well for those who have flags that have fluttered during the recent foul weather and have become dilapidated, to have them trimmed and washed before the Fourth. There are vast numbers of flags in the City which look more like signs of distress than the glorious emblems they are intended to be. A little soap and water would effect an astonishing and pleasant change.

A Good Map.—We have received a copy of the new edition of Schedler's "Military Map of the Middle and Southern States," showing the seat of war during the rebellion. It is by far the most comprehensive map yet issued, and offers great facilities in following the military operations in all parts of rebeldom. Mr. Schaus, No. 749 Broadway, is the publisher.

Irish Immigration.—The number of Irishmen and women now arriving in this country is increasing. There are hundreds of them now in this City waiting for service. And we learn from those having charge of them that there is a larger proportion than formerly of farmers and tradesmen, who, finding it impossible to do well at home, seek a livelihood here.

Run Over.—Matilda Allen, residing at No. 341 West Thirty-fifth-street, was run over last night by one of the Red Bird line of stages, and quite badly hurt. The horses were under no control whatever, and dashed madly along the street, to the great danger of every passer, but fortunately did no other damage.

Ben. Wood's Speech.—It is rumored that a certain Queen's Counsel, now a member of the New-York Bar, wrote the essay called "Ben. Wood's Speech," as a piece of satire and a joke, and that the honorable member of Congress, in his innocence, adopted it.

Accidentally Drowned.—Michael Walsh, of No. 80 James-street, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned, yesterday afternoon, while he was employed as a laborer at Pier No. 8 East River. The body has not been recovered.

Launch.—The launch of C. & R. Poillon's propeller will take place at 12 o'clock to-day.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

The National Anniversary.—The Committee of the Common Council, charged with the onerous duty of spending the annual appropriation of $1,000 in a patriotic manner, on the Fourth of July, have been diligently at work for two weeks past, and it is understood, will have completed their arrangements so as to announce them to the public before Friday next. There will probably be a display of fireworks on Fort Greene, and at some point in the Eastern District; the bells will be rung at the usual hours, and National salutes will be fired in the usual places. So far as is known, there is no probability of an oration being delivered, except on private account. The citizens of Bowronville—a small but beautiful and enterprising village in the Eighteenth Ward—propose to spend a much larger sum than the City authorities, in a patriotic demonstration. In the grove, near the Dutch Reformed Church, the day will be ushered in by the firing of a National salute. At 3 P. M., after a prayer, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Henry C. Wilson, Esq., followed by an oration by Hon. Henry B. Stanton, formerly of Kansas fame, but now of this city. Patriotic songs will be sung, and Meyer's Band will perform patriotic airs on the occasion. The people of Bowronville are determined to have their little affair come off, rain or shine, and therefore announce that in case of rain the exercises will take place in the Dutch Reformed Church. In several of the public schools, yesterday, there were exercises of a patriotic character. The friends of the teachers and scholars were invited, songs were sung, the Declaration of Independence was read, and patriotic speeches were made. Similar exercises will take place in other schools to-day.

Packer Institute Commencement.—The Seventeenth Commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute took place Tuesday evening. The chapel was crowded to excess, as it always is on similar occasions, and the exercises were interesting and creditable, as a whole, to the institution. The reports of the Examining Committee showed a commendable degree of progress on the part of the graduates, and a number of creditable compositions were read. Diplomas were presented to the graduating class; President Low delivered the usual parting address; an original parting song was sung, and the proceedings were closed with a benediction. The following are the names of the graduates: Sophia O. Anthony, Brooklyn; Emma E. Barnes, Brooklyn; Eliza F. Browning, Phelps, N. Y.; Julia Colton, Brooklyn; Fanny A. Field, Falls of St. Croix, Wis.; Josephine Gault, Brooklyn; Emma K. Greene, Trenton, N. J.; Harriet E. Hathaway, Farmington, N. Y.; Charlotte S. Havens, Brooklyn; Isabella Kellam, Williamsburgh; Caroline A. Lazelle, Brooklyn; Sarah Lewis, Brooklyn; Clara Lockwood, Brooklyn; Charlotte E. Loomis, Brooklyn; Maria R. Martin, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Emma J. Mills, Fort Riley, Kansas; Delia Newman, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Maria H. Vitchie, Brooklyn; Mary W. Slocum, Brooklyn; Ada Smith, Brooklyn; Frances M. Wightman, West Bend, Wis.; Isabella Walgrove, Brooklyn; Elizabeth M. Wyckoff, Brooklyn.

Board of Education.—A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held Tuesday evening, Vice-President Northrup in the Chair. A resolution was adopted directing that all teachers who have been in the Public Schools one year, and whose salaries are less than $200, be increased to that sum, and that hereafter no teacher do receive less than $200 salary after one year's service. The Summer vacation of the Public Schools was fixed for the 18th inst., to continue until the first Monday in September. After a somewhat acrimonious discussion, Mr. F. C. Buck, of No. 7, was elected Principal of new School No. 11, by a vote of 26 to 5—the latter having been cast for Mr. Newell. The school-houses were ordered cleaned during the vacation, and after the usual routine business had been transacted the Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Robert Johnson was almost instantly killed, on Tuesday, in Sherman & Robinson's planing mill, on Sedgwick-street. He attempted to shift a band carrying some of the machinery, when his clothes were caught in some of the running gear, and he was whirled around a revolving cylinder a number of times, by which his body was shockingly mutilated. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

Republican General Committee.—The Kings County Republican General Committee held a regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, and without transacting any business of importance, adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Tax.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, passed the Tax ordinance for the current year, which provides for the raising of $107,794 28 for the following purposes: For street repairs, $2,000; laying of Belgian pavement, $5,000; lighting streets, $11,000; police, $20,500; support of Alms-house, $7,000; support of Fire Department, $5,500; support of public schools, $14,500; payment of salaries, $12,000; stationery and printing, $2,000; elections, $600; repairs and supplies, $2,000; payment of interest, $11,000; legal expenses, $250; public health, $500; cleaning and repairing sewers, $750; Fourth of July, $400; cleaning streets and basins, $300; for payment of deficiency of 1859, $6,899 56; improvement of Hamilton-square, $400; for payment of deficiency in street improvement, $2,998 72.

Recorder's Court.—During the month of June 128 persons were arrested by the Police of Jersey-City, and disposed of as follows by Recorder Martindale: Discharged, 70; committed to County Jail and Workhouse, 14; committed to Jail for trial, 2; committed to bail, 14; sent to Almshouse, 2; fined, 11.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 2, 1862.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Reg. | 102¼ | 900 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 91⅞ |
| 55,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Coup. | 102¾ | 100 | do | 91¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 102⅛ | 200 | do s10 | 91¾ |
| 10,000 | Tr. 7 3-10 ₽ c. N. | 104⅝ | 100 | do s60 | 91¾ |
| 7,000 | do | 104¾ | 350 | do b30 | 92 |
| 5,000 | Ill. Canal Reg. B | 100 | 100 | do s10 | 91⅞ |
| 7,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 57 | 200 | do b10 | 92 |
| 15,000 | do | 56¾ | 800 | do | 92 |
| 5,000 | N. C. St. 6s | 72 | 500 | do b10 | 92¼ |
| 1,000 | Mo. State 6s | 50⅛ | 100 | do | 92⅛ |
| 10,000 | do b30 | 50½ | 1050 | Erie Railway | 36 |
| 5,000 | do | 50⅜ | 100 | do b30 | 36⅛ |
| 5,000 | Cal. State 7s | 93 | 300 | do | 36⅛ |
| 1,000 | E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83 | 97½ | 100 | do b60 | 36⅛ |
| 2,000 | do | 98 | 1350 | Erie Railway Pref. | 63⅞ |
| 5,000 | E. R. 4th M. Bs. | 90¼ | 250 | Hud. River R. | 46½ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. 3d M. | 93 | 100 | do | 46¾ |
| 14,000 | M. C. 8 ₽ c. B., old | 103 | 350 | do snwk | 46¾ |
| 3,000 | M. C. 8 ₽ c. 1st M. | | 150 | do snwk | 46½ |
| | S'g Fd. C'v Bds. | 106 | 250 | do | 46⅞ |
| 6,000 | Mich So. 2d Mtg. | 83 | 100 | Little Miami R. | 105⅞ |
| 1,000 | M. S. S'g F. Bds. | 100 | 50 | do | 106 |
| 10,000 | N. Y. Cent. 6s. s10 | 100⅛ | 200 | Har. Railroad Pref. | 41 |
| 3,000 | do | 100½ | 100 | Harlem Railroad | 16⅞ |
| 1,000 | Gos. Branch Bds. | 101 | 100 | do | 16¾ |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 92½ | 400 | do | 16½ |
| 8,000 | do | 91⅛ | 100 | Mich. Central b60 | 62½ |
| 1,000 | do | 91 | 150 | do b60 | 62⅜ |
| 2,000 | T. H. & Al. 1st M. | 106¼ | 350 | do | 62 |
| 1,000 | C. & N. W. 1st M. | 64½ | 50 | do b10 | 62 |
| 9,000 | C. & N. W. Ass. B. | 50 | 200 | Mich. So. & N. Ind. | 26¼ |
| 10,000 | C. & N. W. 2d M. | 29 | 100 | do | 26⅛ |
| 1,000 | D. L. & W. R. 1st M. | 107¾ | 350 | do | 26⅛ |
| 27,000 | T. & Wab. 2d M. | 60 | 300 | M. S. & N. I. guar. | 59 |
| 5,000 | Gal. & Ch. 1st M. | 104¼ | 100 | do b30 | 59¼ |
| 500 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M. | 91 | 25 | Panama Railroad | 135 |
| 6,000 | do b5 | 91 | 450 | Ill Central scrip | 60 |
| 4,000 | do | 90¾ | 350 | do snw | 60 |
| 25 | Bank State of N. Y. | 93 | 200 | do s7 | 60 |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | 97 | 100 | do s60 | 59 |
| 25 | do | 96¾ | 100 | do snw | 59½ |
| 25 | do | 96 | 50 | do snw | 59¾ |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 85 | 400 | do s7 | 59¼ |
| 5 | Market Bank | 97 | 550 | Clev. & Pittsburgh. | 22¾ |
| 11,000 | American Gold | 109¼ | 200 | do b30 | 23 |
| 77,987 | do | 109⅜ | 460 | Gal. & Chi. R. | 70 |
| 76,000 | do | 109⅛ | 100 | do s10 | 70 |
| 10,000 | do snw. | 109⅜ | 1200 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 48⅛ |
| 20,000 | do b30. | 109⅛ | 200 | do | 48¾ |
| 2,000 | do s60. | 109⅛ | 900 | do s10 | 48⅜ |
| 3,000 | do s30. | 109⅛ | 400 | do s10 | 48⅜ |
| 500 | do s10. | 109¼ | 200 | do | 48⅝ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail S. Co. s20. | 115 | 50 | Chi. & R. I. ex-d. opg | 65¾ |
| 170 | do | 115⅛ | 100 | do | 65¼ |
| 50 | do s5. | 115 | 350 | do | 65 |
| 50 | Mil. & P. du Ch. R. | 33¾ | 100 | do snw | 65 |
| 100 | do | 33 | 200 | do snw | 64⅜ |
| 150 | do | 32⅛ | 200 | do opg | 64⅞ |
| 300 | do | 32⅜ | 50 | Chi., B. & Q. R. | 77½ |
| 50 | do b60 | 33 | 150 | do | 76½ |
| 50 | Mil. & P. du C. 2d p. | 70¾ | 450 | do | 75 |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Coup. | 101⅝ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. b10 | 61 |
| 20,000 | do | 101¾ | 150 | do | 60½ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 6s '81 Reg. | 101½ | 100 | do | 60 |
| 10,000 | Tenn. St. 6s '90 | 55 | 200 | do | 60¼ |
| 20,000 | Mo. State 6s | 49½ | 100 | do b30 | 60½ |
| 14,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B | 100 | 500 | Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. | 55 |
| 50,000 | Amer. Gold b60 | 109⅝ | 250 | do | 55⅛ |
| 5,000 | do b30 | 109⅝ | 70 | Panama R. | 135 |
| 10,000 | do | 109½ | 50 | do | 134 |
| 40,000 | do s30 | 109¼ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Sc | 59 |
| 40,000 | do | 109⅛ | 50 | do b10 | 59 |
| 250 | Pac. Mail S. Co | 114 | 100 | do b10 | 58¾ |
| 200 | do b30 | 114 | 100 | do b30 | 58¾ |
| 100 | do | 113¾ | 50 | do s7 | 58¾ |
| 50 | do b5 | 114 | 50 | do | 58⅞ |
| 50 | Erie Railway | 35½ | 100 | do b30 | 59 |
| 650 | N. Y. Central R. | 91 | 250 | Galena & Chic. R. | 69¾ |
| 50 | do b10 | 91⅛ | 50 | do s10 | 69¾ |
| 500 | do s10 | 91 | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 47 |
| 100 | Erie R. Pref. b20 | 63 | 200 | do | 47¼ |
| 200 | do | 62¾ | 100 | do s10 | 47⅜ |
| 50 | do | 62⅝ | 500 | do | 47½ |
| 100 | Harlem R. Pref. | 39½ | 1000 | Chi. & R. I. R. ex. d. | 63 |
| 150 | do | 39 | 50 | do | 63⅛ |
| 50 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 25¾ | 100 | do | 63¼ |

Wednesday, July 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange has been under the highest state of excitement to-day, not on the presence, *but in the absence of news* from our Army before Richmond. The tender of the Governors of the loyal States of 300,000 additional volunteers, and their acceptance by the President, together with the silence of the dispatches in the morning papers as to later news from the army, were acted upon by the speculators on the Exchange as implying the worst possible condition of affairs for the Union army. The decline from yesterday's prices began before the early meeting of the Board. Heavy sales of New-York Central shares were made on the Street at 1 ₽ cent. difference from the closing quotation of Tuesday. At the Board the market opened heavy on Government Stocks, say ⅝@¾ ₽ cent. down, and the whole list followed in the same proportion, until the Railway Bonds were reached, and these, on some of the Western descriptions, fell off 1½@2½ ₽ cent., and in one or two instances, 4@5 ₽ cent. Soon after the Board adjourned, the panic feeling in the market became quite general, and the fact that there was no authentic news or even plausible rumors from the Army seemed to add to the prevailing depression. The lowest sales of New-York Central were at 90¾ ₽ cent., and other Railway Shares in proportion. At the Second Board the sales were at 91 ₽ cent., and Erie at 35½ ₽ cent. Among the Western Shares, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Rock Island fell off 2@2½ ₽ cent. from yesterday's quotation, and Michigan Guaranteed 4@5 ₽ cent. The difference against Toledo was 1@1½ ₽ cent., and Erie Preferred 1¼ @1 ₽ cent. The sales of Rock Island were made ex dividend. Near the close of the Second Board the market was partially reversed by rumors of the evacuation of Richmond by the enemy, received by telegraph *viâ* Memphis and St. Louis. Later in the afternoon the market was ¾@1 ₽ cent. better than the lowest sales on nearly all descriptions, and the last prices on the Share list were about as follows, as compared with yesterday's closing:

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 93 | 91⅛ | Pacific | 116¼ | 114¾ |
| Erie | 36¾ | 36 | Panama | 139 | 135 |
| Erie Preferred | 64 | 63¼ | Tennessees | 58 | 55¾ |
| Rock Island | 69¼ | 64ed | Missouris | 51 | 50½ |
| Toledo | 49½ | 48 | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 102¾ | 101¾ |
| Mich. Guarant'd | 60¼ | 56 | U.S. Notes C'm N | 104¾ | 105 |
| Mich. Central | 63½ | 60½ | U. S. 7.30 Bonds | 105¾ | 104¾ |
| Galena | 71⅝ | 69¾ | Gold | 109 | 109⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 61½ | 59 | | | |

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | 100 | Corn Exchange | 100 |
| America | 107 | Continental | 85 |
| City | 115 | St. Nicholas | 92 |
| Greenwich | 130 | Marine | 110 |
| State of New-York | 93 | Commonwealth | 90 |
| Commerce | 96 | Atlantic | 65 |
| American Exchange | 96 | New-York County | 100 |
| Chatham | 82½ | Park | 112 |
| East River | 98 | Mechanics', B'klyn | 100 |
| Shoe & Leather | 103 | | |

The Railway Mortgages were much unsettled, partly in sympathy with the panic in shares, and partly from the supply of certain descriptions, from London.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central 6s | 100½ | Mich. So 7 ₽ c. seconds | 82½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est. | 97 | N. Ind., Goshen Line | 101 |
| N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n | 97 | M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. | 100 |
| New-York Cen. 7s, '64 | 101¾ | Ill Cen. 7 ₽ cent., '75 | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 | 107 | T. H. & Alton 1sts, 7 ₽ c. | 110½ |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 106½ | T. H. & Al. 2ds, 8 ₽ c., '70 | 80 |
| Erie seconds, '64 | 103½ | Ch. & N. W. s. f. | 97 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 104 | Ch. & N. W. firsts | 64½ |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 97¾ | Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd | 50 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 90 | Ch. & N. W. seconds | 29 |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 84 | Del., Lac. & W. firsts | 107 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 110 | Tol. & Wabash seconds | 59 |
| Hudson seconds, s.f. '85 | 103¼ | Tol. & Wabash int. bonds | 74 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 93 | Gal. & Chicago firsts | 104¾ |
| Harlem firsts, '69-'73 | 104 | Chi. & R. I. firsts | 104 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 82 | N. J. Central firsts | 109 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₽ c., '69-'72 | 102¾ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts | 90 |
| Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₽ c., '82 | 106½ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds | 76 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c., firsts | 108 | | |

There is nothing new in the market for Money to-day, except a disposition to full rates on demand loans made to the Stock Brokers. The prevailing figure on miscellaneous collateral is 6 ₽ cent. The price of Gold is up to 109⅜@109½ ₽ cent., and Exchange on London returns to 121 ₽ cent. for Bankers' bills, with a firm feeling at the close. The fluctuations in both Gold and Exchange have become more violent, if possible, than the ups and downs in the Stock market. We understand that the receivers of American Stock from the other side by the *Scotia* are not able to meet the views of their correspondents by 1@2 ₽ cent., in consequence of the rise in Exchange. Where forced sales of these Stocks have been made to-day the loss is even heavier. The amount of Bonds and Shares received by this steamer is only a matter of conjecture. The operation is chiefly one of joint account speculation between parties in London and New-York; heretofore with a handsome resulting profit, but at the moment on a losing scale, by the fall in the Stocks and rise in Exchange on this side.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COMPANY—JUNE 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earnings of fiscal year | | $2,368,000 |
| Expenses | $1,149,000 | |
| Sinking Fund | 84,000 | |
| Interest | 679,000 | |
| Dividends, 6 ₽ cent | 364,000 | —$2,276,000 |
| Surplus after dividends | | $92,000 |
| Capital Stock of Company | | 6,057,000 |
| Funded Debt | | 8,000,000 |
| Total | | $14,057,000 |
| Cost of Road | $12,847,000 | |
| New-Albany Branch | 609,000 | |
| Steamboats | 304,000 | |
| Joliet Branch | 209,000 | —$13,969,000 |

The precise figures of the Funded Debt are as follows, all fundable into the General Sinking Fund Mortgage at maturity of old loans:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 ₽ cent. Sterling Bonds | $467,488 89 | |
| 8 ₽ cent. Sterling Bonds | 500,000 00 | |
| 8 ₽ cent. Convertible 1st m. | 2,598,000 00 | |
| 8 ₽ cent. Bonds, S'king F'd. | 4,434,000 00 | —$7,999,488 89 |

The semi-annual dividend of the East River Bank is 3½ ₽ cent., payable on and after July 21.

The Mariners' Savings Bank will pay their usual semi-annual dividend on and after Wednesday, July 16.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 22,050 bbls. Flour, 66 bbls. and 218 bags Corn Meal, 80,931 bush. Wheat, 41,930 bushels Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 3,230 bush. Oats, 3,100 bush. Malt, 2,272 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,345 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 81¼@$5 87½ for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, [illegible] bbls., including 2[illegible] bbls. Pots, and [illegible] bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, 200 bags Rio, at 22c., 70 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 50 bags St. Domingo, at 19½c. ₽ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is firm at 38c.@39c. for Middlings, ₽ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 550 tons West India Logwood, at $17@$19 ₽ ton.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair for most kinds, including Dry Cod, chiefly at $4@$4 12½ ₽ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 75@$8; do. No. 2 do. at $6 25@$6 50; and large No. 3 do. at $5 50@$5 75 ₽ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 24c.@26c. for scaled, and 18c. 20c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at buoyant prices, though the extreme firmness of holders of desirable lots tends to check operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,250 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 40@$4 60; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 85@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₽ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 40 | @$4 60 |
| Extra State | 4 85 | @ 5 10 |
| Superfine Western | 4 40 | @ 4 55 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 80 | @ 5 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 85 | @ 5 90 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 5 10 | @ 5 25 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 30 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 00 | @ 6 85 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 4 95 | @ 6 85 |

Southern Flour is in good demand, and is advancing; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 20@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant; sales 1,900 bbls. extra at $4 85@ $6 25 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales, 275 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more request at advancing prices.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 32½@$3 35; Bunch do., at $3 12½@$3 15 ₽ box; and Currants, at 9c.@9½c. ₽ lb., holders of the latter now claiming advanced rates.

GRAIN—A lively export inquiry prevails for desirable lots of Wheat at a shade firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 168,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 27; Canada Club, at $1 11@$113; White Western, part at $1 28@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 26; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 17@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 03@$1 13; Chicago Spring, at $1 00 @$1 10, and choice White Kentucky at 1 38 ₽ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, at rising prices. Sales, 78 000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 54c.@55c., chiefly at 55c. for old Mixed Western; 49c.@53c. for new do.; 43c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 57c.@58c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern ₽ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 70c.@76c. ₽ bushel. Sales 7,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@44c., and State 44½c.@45c. ₽ bush.

HAY—North River Bale finds ready buyers at 55c. @70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₽ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet, since our last, at former prices. Stock on hand 616 bales American and 49,340 bales foreign, including 43,332 bales Manila; against 172 bales American and 51,269 bales foreign, same time last year.

HIDES—Are in pretty active demand at steady rates. Stock of all kinds 281,000, against 475,500 same time last year.

MOLASSES—Sales were confined to small lots, including Porto Rico at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c., and 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet to-day at unchanged quotations. Spirits Turpentine, $1 32½ ₽ gallon; 70 bbls. sold at this rate.

*Stocks on hand (exclusive of prize lots) July 1:*

| | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|
| Turpentine, Crude, bbls. | 11,539 | None. |
| Turpentine, Spirits, bbls. | 7,195 | 1,550 |
| Tar, bbls. | 13,964 | 526 |
| Resin, bbls. | 97,291 | 3,480 |

PROVISIONS—Pork is abundant and depressed at $10 87½@$11, for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales 930 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 4½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₽ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c. @8¾c. ₽ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. Sales 165 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₽ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₽ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₽ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@8½c. ₽ lb.

*Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.*

PORK.

| Qualities. | July 1, 1862. | June 1, 1862. | July 1, 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clear | 718 | 525 | 3,403 |
| Mess | 96,911 | 57,052 | 29,342 |
| Thin Mess | 3,817 | 1,989 | 1,049 |
| Prime Mess | 3,590 | 3,585 | 173 |
| Flank | 123 | 91 | 13 |
| Prime | 15,403 | 14,897 | 18,215 |
| Rumps | 1,186 | 1,094 | 1,954 |
| Refuse Mess | 4,064 | 1,738 | 1,542 |
| Refuse Prime | 684 | 635 | 198 |
| Other Refuse | 5,267 | 4,300 | 1,309 |
| Uninspected | 84,648 | 69,509 | 8,828 |
| Grand Total | 216,411 | 155,415 | 66,026 |

BEEF.

| Qualities. | July 1, 1862. | June 1, 1862. | July 1, 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repacked Mess | 8,725 | 10,411 | 13,647 |
| Repacked Chicago do. | 9,392 | 4,546 | 16,118 |
| Railroad Beef | 144 | 67 | 77 |
| Refuse Mess | 1,320 | 664 | 595 |
| Refuse Prime | 228 | 6 | — |
| Other Refuse | 1,081 | 836 | 1,124 |
| Tierces Prime Mess | 2,535 | 2,390 | 1,208 |
| Country Mess | 306 | 263 | 2,364 |
| Country Prime | 131 | 344 | 730 |
| Uninspected tcs. | — | 644 | — |
| Uninspected bbls. | 4,137 | 7,657 | 2,537 |
| Totals | 27,999 | 27,818 | 38,400 |

In addition to above 3,301 bbls. Beef; 3,634 bbls. Pork in yards for Government.

RICE—Sales to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina, at $7@$7 25; 50 casks Para, at $6 50; 125 bags East India, at $4 75@ $5 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in request at unchanged prices.

SHOT—Prices are now quoted up to 8½c. for Drop and 9c. for Buck, cash, ₽ lb.

SOAP—Sales, 250 boxes Castile at 13¼c.@13½c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 1,640 hhds., including Cuba at 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¾c.; also 123 boxes Havana, on private terms, ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₽ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "Owing to the continued advance in Sterling Exchange and firmness in the English markets, the demand has been very active throughout the week, and rates have steadily advanced. The orders have been numerous and heavy, but the supply has been ample. At the close the market is less active, on account of the fall in Exchange and firmness of freights, but choice brands readily command 9¼c., and New-York Butchers' Association sells to-day at 9⅛c. Price this day, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10⅜c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8⅛c."

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. Rader & Son review thus: "The heavy operations in Kentucky Leaf during last month gave the market an upward tendency, which the principal operators expected to counteract by temporary inactivity, and, aided by a large influx of supplies, if possible obtain concessions. The sales of the first part of the month, in consequence, were rather limited; holders, however, showed no symptoms of giving way, and, on the contrary, held out firmly in their pretensions, so that buyers, induced by highly favorable rates of exchanges, found it to their interest to fill their orders, advanced their biddings, and large purchases were the order of the day for the rest of the month. The sales are about 6,000 hhds., of which exporters took about one-half, and the trade and speculators the other half. Holders have been largely assisted in carrying their point by the fact that the quality of low grades in the crop is quite limited, and that these sorts, with any demand of moment, must still largely advance, whilst for the finer grades which predominate in the crop, orders for large purchases have come in from wealthy men in the West, as well as from this place, based on the previously expressed opinion that the finer sorts will be found rather deficient in the next crop; and although our stock lists show a large increase, it is the prevailing opinion among factors that before long prices will rule still higher and gradually advance with the season, as these facts become more and more developed. Moreover, money being quite cheap, it will enable them to carry heavy stocks if a steady demand should not keep pace with the receipts, which will fall off after the middle of this month, if, as it is maintained, the crop is all on its way to this port. Quotations now stand: For Light Leaf—Common Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.; Common to Medium, 9½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 12c.@13c.; Fine, 14c.@15c.; selections for fine cut scarce and higher. For Heavy Leaf, Clarksville—Lugs, 9c.@9¾c.; Common to Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good, 13c.@15c.; Fine, 16c.@18c.; Selections, 19c. Our last advices from New-Orleans placed the stock on hand at 14,000 hhds. Of which, held for foreign account, 5,000 hhds.; in second hands, 2,000 hhds.; on sale, 7,000 hhds.; consisting chiefly of Clarksville and Western District of the crop 1860; of the last crop but very little having been received, prices nominal, as the figures asked payable in sterlings or gold placed them beyond reach. About 1,000 hhds. were subsequently sold to the French Consul on terms which have not transpired; and as exchanges and freights continue very unfavorable to buyers, the stocks there are expected to absorb but slowly, and little additions are expected from the present crop. Baltimore reports state the market as very firm, receipts to continue free, particularly of Maryland, and everything found willing buyers at full prices. In Ohio there was less doing. Quotations on lower grades are ½c. ₽ lb. higher. Stock in warehouses and shipboard, 22,726 hhds. The passage of the Tax bill, and a proposed large increase of duty on Foreign Leaf Tobacco, has created considerable excitement in these sorts, but as holders of the comparative small stocks ask nearly the full advance of the proposed additional duty, transactions were limited. Havana Fillers are now held at 52c.@60c.; Cuba, none in first hands—nominal at 33c.@38c.; Yara, 50c.@57½c. For the same reasons, Seed Leaf has received some more attention, as it is supposed that the heavier duties on Foreign Tobacco and Cigars will enable our manufacturers to increase their working forces by a larger demand for Domestic Cigars. For Fillers, 8c.@10c. is now asked, and wrappers in proportion. This, of course, puts a stop to all export inquiry. Manufactured Tobacco has again experienced a marked advance, large purchases being made for neighboring markets and California. We quote for Virginia, 5s., 8s., and 10s., Sound, 35c.@45c.; lbs. and ½ lbs., Medium, 35c.@40c.; lbs. and ½ lbs., Fine, 45c.@60c., with prospects of still further enhancement of prices.

WOOL—The business in both domestic and foreign, during the past month, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching review thus: "The month of June was an unusually active one for all the current descriptions of Wool, both domestic and foreign, and transactions were very large at rising prices. The small stock of old domestic and pulled left on hand on the first of last month, was soon bought up by manufacturers, at a further advance of 2c. to 3c. ₽ lb. The new clip has attracted a great number of buyers, whose lively competition caused much higher rates to be obtained than was anticipated. In Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, prices are up as high as 40c. and 50c. for low to fine fleece, in good condition, from good sections; and, as the average price (45c. to 46c.) is named, a large amount was taken at 50c. The prices in this State, and in Vermont, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, &c., are, in proportion, lower, but in reality quite as high, considering its condition. A large number of Wool growers are holding back for still higher prices—say 55c., for desirable clips. This state of affairs, and the premium for gold about 9 ₽ cent., and the high rates of exchange on European markets, also, for instance, on England, 120 per cent. for pound sterling—has caused a rapid rise in the prices of foreign Wools, the more so as a speculative feeling has manifested itself, and we can call the advance 10 to 15 per cent. on most kinds of foreign wools, with great firmness on the part of sellers. *Foreign Fine Wools*—The transactions in Cape and Mestizo have been uncommonly large during June, and there were sold here probably during 4,000 to 5,000 bales Cape, and nearly 1,500 bales Mestizo, at gradually advancing rates. The best conditioned and best bred wool were most in demand at extreme figures. *Foreign Medium Wools*, which have been neglected for some time, were, for the last two weeks, more looked after, and sold freely at 10 per cent., and even more, above former quotations. *Foreign Low Wools*, the stock of which was very light, and prices had already advanced in all the desirable kinds. We have to report a similar improvement of prices on those descriptions which had been formerly somewhat neglected. Considering the light stock of fine, medium and low wools, with the good demand and the state of money matters, we may look for a firm market for some time to come. The London auction sales of Colonial wools have terminated with good spirit at the auction prices of March last, with the exception of washed-burry and faulty wools, principally Australian, which declined from 2d to 3d ₽ lb. Unwashed wools have been slightly higher, and but little bought for American account. The great Wool Fair at Breslau Silesia, went off with less spirit, in consequence of the interruption of regular trade with this country, and prices of all descriptions of Silesian wools were about 10 ₽ cent, below those of last year's Fair."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1862.

*New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Saxony fleece | 49@51 |
| Saxony fleece | 47@48 |
| Full blood fleece | 45@46 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 44@45 |
| Native and ¼ blood fleece | 43@44 |
| Common fleece | 40@43 |

*Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Saxony fleece | 53@56 |
| Saxony fleece | 52@53 |
| Full blood fleece | 50@52 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 47@49 |
| Native and ¼ fleece | 44@46 |
| Common fleece | 42@44 |

*Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Saxony fleece | 45@48 |
| Full blood fleece | 43@45 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 40@43 |
| Native and ¼ fleece | 38@40 |
| Common fleece | 37@38 |

*Missouri and Tennessee.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed fleeces | 37@43 |
| Unwashed | 24@29 |

*California.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed fleece | 38@47 |
| Unwashed fleece, fine | 24@36 |
| Unwashed fleece, medium | 24@28 |
| Unwashed fleece, coarse | 12@20 |

*Pulled Wool.*

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York City extra | 46@49 |
| New-York City super | 42@45 |
| New-York City No. 1 | 33@36 |
| New-York City No. 2 | 10@14 |
| Country extra | 48@52 |
| Country super | 45@47 |
| Country No. 1 | 34@37 |
| Country No. 2 | 12@15 |
| Lambs | 34@40 |
| Tub washed | 42@48 |
| Western, limed pulled wool | 34@40 |

WHISKY—Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28½c. and small lots at 29c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, at firmer rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ₽ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.; Corn 10d.@10½d.; Beef, [illegible] 6d. ₽ tc.; Pork, 4s. ₽ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible]@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.; Logwood, 31s. 3d.; Tallow, [illegible]. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₽ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₽ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@[illegible]; Butter and Cheese, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@[illegible] ₽ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 10½d. @11½d. ₽ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₽ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s., ₽ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 18c. ₽ bushel. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: A ship, 750 tons, to Cadiz, Tobacco at 47s. 6d., with privilege of another port, 50s.; a bark, 595 tons, to Liverpool, Bristol or Glasgow, Wheat, Flour and Provisions, 30s.; a brig, 362 tons, to Tarragona and back, $4,400; a bark, 199 tons, to Lisbon, thence from St. Ubes, Salt, to St. Johns, N. F., [illegible]; a brig, 284 tons, to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $40; Timber and Lumber, $25; a schooner, 800 bbls., to West Indies and back, [illegible]; one, 125 tons, and a British brig, 407 tons, same voyage, each $1,200; a schooner, 1,600 bbls., to the Windward, 80c.; one, 131 tons, to Granada, [illegible], and back from Salt Key, [illegible]; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to Barbados, 60c.; a brig, 230 tons, to Cienfuegos, Sugar, 44c., and Molasses, [illegible]; steamers *Atlantic, Baltic* and *Coatzacoalcos*, to Government, to bring wounded soldiers from Yorktown; a brig, 196 tons, to Pernambuco; a brig, 200 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back; one, 310 tons, to Bordeaux [illegible]; a bark, 300 tons, from an outport to the Windward; a brig, 271 tons, to Tortugas and Ship Island; a bark, 407 tons, to New-Orleans; and one, 654 tons, to Government, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

### Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—IRELAND AS IT WAS—YOUNG ACTRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—NATURE VS. PHILOSOPHY—ANDY BLAKE—OUT ON A SPREE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Graphic details of recent events before Richmond, covering the period from Wednesday of last week until Monday evening last, will be found in our columns this morning, as furnished by our special correspondents, in advance of the official dispatches of the Government. A full account of Gen. McCLELLAN's movement to the James River is given, with particulars of the heavy engagements with the enemy incident to the movement. The first of these battles was fought on Thursday near Mechanicsville; the second on Friday, near Gaines' Hill; the third on Saturday, in the front of our position; the fourth on Sunday—a continuous skirmish in the rear, as our forces were concentrating across the Chickahominy; and the fifth on Monday, when the enemy, in great numbers, attacked our army in its new position, and were repulsed after a very severe battle, in which several of our gunboats on the James River took efficient part. These battles were all of a most severe character, in which our forces suffered heavily, but in which the losses of the enemy are believed to be much the heaviest. At the close of the battle on Monday evening, the date of our latest advices, there was a prospect that the fighting would be renewed on Tuesday. A wholesome dread of our gunboats, however, may have prompted another attempt of the rebels to harass our troops in their new position.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of June 30, gives the following items: "A boat sent up to communicate with Gen. McCLELLAN by way of James River was fired on recently by a rebel field battery. A portion of Gen. STONEMAN's command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburgh to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communication with Gen. McCLELLAN. Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to Gen. McCLELLAN's army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish. A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of $10,000 destroyed on Saturday."

The Albany *Journal* of Monday evening publishes this special dispatch:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 1.

I cannot give information for the Press, but everything is well with the army. T. W.

A dispatch from Lieut.-Col. ELLET to the War Department, gives the important information that the last of the rebel gunboats lately on the Mississippi have been destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo River. The dispatch also announces that Flag Officer FARRAGUT, with nine vessels of his fleet, has passed the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and formed a junction with Flag Officer DAVIS above. His loss is reported at four men killed and thirteen wounded.

In response to the call of the Government for more troops, Gov. MORGAN has already issued a proclamation for volunteers which will be found elsewhere. Other States are responding with equal promptitude.

The President, in accordance with the provisions of the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, has issued a proclamation declaring in what States and parts of States insurrection exists, namely: South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, excepting from the last certain named western counties.

By the arrival of the United States steam transport *Honduras*, Capt. CLIFFORD, we learn that the United States transport *Vanderbilt* left for Stono Inlet, June 28, with two schooners in tow to convey the United States troops from James Island to Port Royal. Nothing of interest had taken place since the last battle at James Island.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to punish persons giving or offering to give considerations to Members of Congress or officers of the Government for procuring contracts, &c., was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered a resolution to expel Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, for his connection with certain contracts. It was laid over. A resolution adjourning Congress on the 14th inst. was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill to establish the grade for line officers in the navy was recommitted, with instructions to regulate the pay. The bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury notes was debated at considerable length, amended in some particulars, and finally passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing that Committee to make a full investigation of the alleged issue of patents for lands in the Military Reserve at Fort Leavenworth. Objection was made, and the matter went over. The remainder of the session was devoted to miscellaneous affairs of no special importance.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Education met last evening, Mr. BENEDICT in the chair, and a bare quorum present. The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, in favor of purchasing lots in West Forty-third-street for a new school-house, at the sum of $10,400, was discussed at length, and failed of adoption for want of a constitutional vote. The Committee on Supplies reported that C. L. YOUNG & Co. had backed out of their contract to supply the schools with coal, and the Board authorized them to readvertise for proposals, but to accept no bids from C. L. YOUNG & Co. Some other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

The gunboat *Essex* which had her boiler exploded in the fight at Fort Henry has been extensively repaired, and made her trial trip on Saturday last. The armament on board is as follows: Three 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, one 10-inch Dahlgren shell gun, two 50-pounder rifled Dahlgren guns, one long 32-pounder, one 24-pound boat howitzer. Her forward casemate of wood, 30 inches thick, is plated with India-rubber 1 inch thick and 1½-inch iron; side casemates of wood, 16 inches thick, plated with 1-inch India rubber and ¾-inch iron. The roof is bomb-proof. The pilot-house is of wood, 18 inches thick, plated with 1-inch India rubber and 1½-inch iron. She has false sides, which render it impossible for anything like a steam ram to attack her effectively. Her hull cannot be reached by any such contrivance, and even if it could, the water-tight compartments into which the hold is divided by bulkheads—being forty in number—would render the sinking or otherwise disabling the boat by collision an impossibility. If one or more of the compartments should be broken into, the disadvantage to the craft from taking water would be comparatively slight. Capt. PORTER, her former gallant commander, has recovered from his injuries, and is anxious to take the *Essex* wherever the danger is thickest.

The Portland (Maine) *Argus* says the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of that State were in the battles of Friday and Saturday. Col. HEATH, of Waterville, (Maine,) was killed, and Col. JACKSON wounded. Lieut. INMAN, of Portland, was wounded.

There was something of a panic on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the absence of war news, about which the public anxiety is very great. The delay of advices from Richmond was unfavorably construed, and prices fell off 1½@2 ₩ cent. Gold advanced to 109⅜@½, and Exchange to 121 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds were a shade firmer. Provisions were depressed, and Mess Pork was a trifle lower. Sugars and Whisky were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Linseed Oil, Soap, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Fish. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Logwood, Molasses, Rice, Salt and Wool, at uniform quotations. Spirits Turpentine advanced slightly, but the inquiry was not active. The freight engagements were fair, and shipowners had any existing advantage.

## The News from Richmond—The New Call for Volunteers.

We have at last full reports of recent movements in front of Richmond. We are sorry to say that they do not fully sustain the encouraging interpretation which the public sought to put upon the brief announcement, that our right wing had been attacked and had withdrawn to the other side of the Chickahominy. We have now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril, which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the Government and the country.

Two of the regular corps of the TIMES Reporters left Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, which are now on the James River, on Monday afternoon, and reached this City last evening. They were spectators of the events which they describe, and although their reports are of necessity written in haste, and may, therefore, err in matters of detail, there is no reason whatever to doubt the entire accuracy of the narrative they give of the principal movements of the opposing forces.

It seems from their statement, that the right wing of our army, numbering about 20,000 men, was attacked on Friday by an overwhelming rebel force of not less than 50,000, and that after a hot and protracted fight, sustained with the greatest gallantry by our troops, they effected their retreat across the Chickahominy. This leading fact was known before. But it now for the first time appears that they did not wait to destroy the bridges across the swamp so effectually as to prevent the passage of the rebels,—that our forces on the left, for some reason or other, did not dispute the passage, although they had planted batteries for the purpose of doing so, but decided to abandon their position,—and that accordingly, on Saturday night and Sunday, the whole left wing, comprising the main body of the army, under HEINTZELMAN, KEYES and SUMNER, fell back along the line of the railroad and the Williamsburgh Road, turned the foot of the White Oak Swamp, which approaches the Chickahominy, and marched to the James River, a distance of from ten to fifteen miles. The rebels, after crossing the Chickahominy on Sunday in the immediate neighborhood of what had been Gen. McCLELLAN's Headquarters, paused on reaching the railroad, and made no further pursuit. They remained, however, in possession of the ground previously held by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and the earthworks we had erected against their approach in front.

Our whole army, therefore, now lies upon the James River, at a point called Turkey Bend, within reach, and under cover of our gunboats. Supplies will speedily reach it from Fortress Monroe, and it seems, indeed, to have withdrawn its stores in good order and without serious loss.

Beyond all question, this intelligence will fall with heavy weight upon the public heart. It is entirely unexpected, and shatters the high hope which the whole country has of late indulged, that, with the fall of Richmond, the end of the rebellion was close at hand. But this depressing effect will be temporary. A day's reflection will rouse the whole country to the necessity of another effort to crush the rebellion. However we may regret the necessity for further sacrifices, there is no alternative. "We have no election, even if we were base enough to desire one." We cannot yield to the rebels in arms without absolute and permanent disgrace,—without complete ruin to all our hopes of national renown, without the loss of everything that makes our country great, prosperous and free.

The Government will meet this crisis with an intrepid spirit and a determined purpose, —and it must be met by the country in the same temper and with equal courage. The President, as if in anticipation of such a contingency, has already called for 300,000 additional volunteers. Every man of them ought to be enrolled within a fortnight. We shall have, we hope, no wranglings in the Press or elsewhere over the past,—no criminations or hostile criticisms,—no attempts to screen demerit or exaggerate defeat. The country needs the best service of all her sons. Let the only contest be for precedence in the race for her rescue!

## The Disunion Meeting—Drift of the Secession Movement.

The "Union meeting" of Tuesday last was, to all intents and purposes, a secession gathering. Its object was to stimulate sympathy for the rebels,—to create the impression that they were threatened with terrible persecution in the shape of confiscating their property and emancipating their slaves, and that something must be done to ward off this calamity from their innocent and defenceless heads. The main purpose of this meeting, according to its own declarations, was to furnish this protection. The brunt of its denunciations fell—not upon the rebels, not upon those who are waging war on the Government, who are slaying our sons and wasting our treasure in the battle-field, but upon the men who are suspected of a design to make them suffer for it. The meeting had very little to say against the Rebels,—but a great deal to say against the Abolitionists. Its object was to excite hatred of the latter, and sympathy for the former. One utterly ignorant of current events would infer from reading the proceedings, that the Abolitionists were endeavoring to overthrow the Constitution, while the Secessionists were seeking to protect and uphold it.

The great gun of the meeting was FERNANDO WOOD. The audience had assembled to hear him and were impatient, even to rudeness, of other speakers. Like a judicious and thoroughly conscious master of the situation, he reserved himself until the last—knowing that if he spoke first nobody else would have a chance, and knowing also what great weight impatience to hear a speaker always gives to what he says. The Ex-Mayor had prepared himself for the occasion, and delivered a brief, cautious, philosophic speech which his hearers were quite certain to applaud, because they were not at all likely to understand it. Mr. WOOD was one of the earliest and most formidable of the allies supposed to have been secured by the Secessionists in this City. Before the "blunder" of the Secessionists, (as their apologists phrase it,) in attacking Fort Sumter, Mayor WOOD had been able to render them solid and substantial service. He had fomented the spirit of rebellion in this City to such an extent, that he even deemed it safe to propose a secession from the rest of the State;—and but for the "blunder" referred to he would, beyond all question, have gone still further in the work of recruiting for the rebel service. Indeed, it is openly asserted by prominent Secessionists that they had been promised material aid, in the shape of regiments for actual service, from the City of New-York, by those who had authority to speak for it. That Mayor WOOD was one of the persons from whom such assurances had been received, few were inclined to doubt.

After the attack on Sumter, Mayor WOOD was among the first to respond to the call of the Government for aid in suppressing the rebellion. In common with the whole country he saw that, whatever else might or might not happen, this thing was to be done—and like a sagacious citizen, he resolved to contribute his part towards doing it. So far as we are aware, he has done so. But Tuesday's meeting looks as if, in his judgment, the time had come when sympathy with the rebellion is safe, and likely to pay. A judicious and resolute crusade against the Abolitionists—an outcry against apprehended cruelty to a crushed faction—may serve as good a purpose now as half-a-dozen regiments would a year ago.

Possibly we may misjudge the *motive* of the prime movers of this meeting. But we certainly do not mistake the tendency and effect of its proceedings, so far as they have any. Its influence was to create sympathy for the rebels, as men likely to be deprived of their property,—possibly even of their slaves! Against such cruelty Messrs. WOOD, BROOKS & Co. utter their sharp and vehement protest.

We have no sympathy with the ultraists who urge wholesale and immediate emancipation as the chief end of the war, and who press a sweeping confiscation of property in the rebel States as either a just or wise means of carrying it on. There are many reasons why we regard both measures as unwise, impolitic and certain to involve very serious and lasting evils. But we have still less respect for the men who oppose these measures on such grounds as were put forward on Tuesday evening. This rebellion must be crushed—utterly and beyond all hope of a resurrection. If the defeat of their armies will do it, very well; let the war stop there. That experiment is now being tried. If it succeeds, it will then be for the statesmen of the country to deal with Slavery, with the defeated traitors, with the property, the political rights, and the future *status* of the Southern States. That mercy may wisely mingle with justice—that magnanimity should largely temper the action of the Government—we cannot doubt. But if this experiment *fails*,—if the South continues in rebellion after it has been defeated in battle,—then other means of reëstablishing the supremacy of the Constitution must be resorted to. *The contest will then cease to be political, and will become a social war.* What *that* means, what agencies it calls into activity, and what results it is likely to involve, let those consult the history of the French Revolution who wish to know.

Mr. WOOD is wise to issue his protest against Emancipation and Confiscation before the war shall have reached that second stage. After that he will stand but little chance of making it heard. It depends wholly upon the South, and upon those foreign Powers who may assume to give them advice, whether the war shall proceed to this extremity or not. Thus far it has been conducted with the most marked and marvelous regard for the rights and the feelings of the people in rebellion. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the magnanimity and forbearance which have marked the action of our Government from the beginning of the war, and which will continue to characterize it, we have no doubt, until the triumph of our armies is complete. For what may happen *after* that, the South alone will be responsible. They can save their society, their institutions, their political *status* in the Union; or by continuing the contest they can render absolutely certain the extinction of them all. If the integrity of this imperial Republic can be preserved only by repeopling the South and reorganizing its society, so be it. The world, in the long run, may profit by the necessity.

## Push on Reinforcements!

The great rebellion is tenacious of life. Though the rebels have been driven from a hundred fields, and their cause has been hopelessly broken down in half a dozen States; though we hold possession of the whole Southern coast line, and have control of the Southern system of rivers; though we have taken numberless forts, captured the principal rebel cities, seized some of the most important railroad lines, and many of the strategic positions; though we have penetrated deep into the Cotton States; though we have, by raising troops in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and other of the Slave States, divided the South against itself, and thereby weakened it more than many defeats would otherwise have done; though, in brief, the aspect of the military field is completely changed from what it was at this time last Summer, yet the rebellion still presents a powerful front. It still holds the capital which we have menaced for over a year, and JEFF. DAVIS still rules in Richmond. His army is yet numbered by the hundred thousand; his hopes of success, if dim, have yet vitality; and though he cannot now expect to capture Washington, and overthrow this Government, he still manages to stimulate his rebel followers by the belief that a Southern Confederacy can be established. The truth is, that from the beginning this rebellion was a desperate game, played by desperate gamblers, and though they may lose one stake after another, yet, their own necks being the final stake, they will struggle while there is a flicker of hope; and as hope continues to go down, they will struggle all the more desperately.

Under such circumstances, the least relaxation of will or effort on our part is full of risk —the least relaxation, until the whole rebellion is annihilated beyond possibility of resuscitation. The rebel army must be utterly scattered; the rebel leaders executed; the political organism wiped clean out. If the rebel army is immense, ours must be great enough to overthrow it; if the will of the leaders is strong, our people's will must be as iron; if *they* are nerved by desperation, the resoluteness, the unconquerability of our purpose must reach a higher pitch.

The rebellion has now attained a point, and its military strength is now so concentrated, that, were it possible to bring together our forces scattered over the South, it might be speedily crushed. But that cannot be done. We have conquered territory to hold, captured cities to garrison, and semi-rebellious States to maintain in peace. There is, therefore, no alternative but an increase of force—an increase so rapid that it can at once take the field, and so great that it will make short work of the difficulty.

The people are weary of the continued existence and the insolent audacity of this rebellion. They are tired of the distractions it has so long kept up in all the relations of society; tired of the waste of life and exhaustion of national power it is producing; tired of the jibes of rebels; sick of the taunts of foreign Powers that they are incapable of coping with it. They feel that they can make quick end of the rebellion, and are mad to do it. The President has touched the public sentiment at the right moment in his call for 300,000 more volunteers. Let now those who have the matter in hand push it through, and push on the men to Richmond. Let every State be emulous to have its quota quickest in the field. Let New-York, always first in patriotism as she is in power and wealth, hasten to give a lesson to her sister States as well as to the rebels. Let the fighting element—and there is a superabundance of it in this community yet—form in battle array. The whole work can be finished up before Summer is through. Our army is at the very gates of the rebel Capital. Its commander is as impatient as we are to enter in, but he needs reinforcements, before he strikes the final blow, and he demands them at once. They are required, also, as the memorial of the Governors to the President says, "to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies."

Gen. McCLELLAN, some time ago, promised that the war should be short, quick and decisive; and if it has proved to be less so than the sanguine anticipate, no one blames *him*. The people now have it in their power to make it so. There can be nothing but national distraction and disgrace while this rebellion continues to rear its bloody head in our country.

THE FOURTH OF JULY SOUTH.—It is comforting to reflect that though the Fourth of July will not be honored this year throughout the South with that universality we could desire, yet it will to-morrow be observed in many Southern cities in which it was *not* observed last year. We notice that in Nashville, and Memphis, and New-Orleans, and the various cities where the presence of the Union army brings protection to loyalty, preparations have been made just the same as all over the North, for a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth. The observance of the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic may form a good test of loyalty against rebellion; for the rebels dropped the Fourth of July at the same time that they dropped the old allegiance, the old faith and the old flag. Interesting as the occasion will be throughout the loyal States, it will be still more so in the restored cities of the South—those green oases in the howling wilderness of Secession.

## Our Foreign Friends.

Our check at Richmond will give fresh stimulus to the talk of intervention. As soon as the news of it reaches Europe, we shall hear that *now* England and France will certainly recognize the Southern Confederacy, and will insist that the war must end.

We are not prepared to deny the possibility of their taking some such action. The opportunity is tempting. The provocation seems indeed somewhat strong. The tenor of our talk has led them to believe that we based all our hope of crushing the rebellion on the defeat of the rebel army at Richmond. Thus far we have failed to accomplish that result; and they will be very likely to say they are not bound to give us another trial. Perhaps they are not,—though they have taken special pains to have it understood that if the rebels were defeated, they would not consider that decisive, although defeat would annihilate the last of their armies in the field.

But we trust our Government will lose no time in responding to any intimation of this kind, from either or both the Powers concerned, by a very prompt and peremptory protest. What shape it should take, will of course depend on the form of the menace. But any attempt on their part to impose *force* on our manner of dealing with the rebellion, can only be met by force. Neither our honor, nor our safety as a nation, will permit us to treat it in any other way. So long as their dissatisfaction with our proceedings finds vent only in diplomatic protests, we cannot complain. But whenever they assume to coerce us into any specific policy, on questions of paramount concern to ourselves, and of only secondary and incidental importance to them, we have no alternative but to resist.

Whatever sacrifices and sufferings war may involve, the temper of this country will not brook the armed interference of any Power on the face of the earth in our affairs.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES—WHERE WE STAND.—We print elsewhere a Proclamation by President LINCOLN, declaring in what States and parts of States insurrection now exists. This is done in accordance with an act of the present Congress, providing that he shall make such a Proclamation on or before the 1st of July. The black roll will not convey any news to any one, and is not meant to, but this solemn marshaling of the States "now in insurrection and rebellion," like the summoning of culprits to the bar of justice, has an impressive effect. The act referred to, which was approved on the 7th of June, is entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." It provides that when in any State or Territory, or in any portion of any State or Territory, by reason of insurrection or rebellion, the civil authority of the Government of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, for assessing, levying and collecting the direct taxes thereon mentioned, cannot be peaceably executed, the said direct taxes, by said act apportioned among the States and Territories, respectively, shall be apportioned and charged in each State and Territory, or part thereof, wherein the civil authority is thus obstructed, upon all the lands and lots of ground situate therein, respectively, except such as are exempt from taxation by the laws of said State or of the United States, as the said lands or lots were enumerated and valued under the last assessment and valuation thereof, made under the authority of said State or Territory previous to the first day of January, *Anno Domini*, Eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The second section of this act provides, that on or before the first day of July, the President, by his proclamation, shall declare in what States, or parts of States, any such insurrection exists, and thereupon the before-described lots or parcels of land shall become charged with their respective portions of said direct tax; and the same, together with the penalty, shall be a lien thereon, without any other or further proceeding whatever.

RELEASE OF MR. FULTON.—We are glad to see that Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, has been released. He was sent to Fort McHenry, for the "high military offence" of having sent to the agent of the Associated Press a statement that he had consulted with the President concerning recent operations in front of Richmond. We are in no position to judge of the exigency which required such a punishment for this offence. But we know Mr. FULTON to be one of the most intelligent and conscientious members of the American Press—one who would be among the very last to offend willfully against any regulation which the Government might deem essential to the public good. His journal has been among the ablest, steadiest and most effective advocates of the Union in the Border States. The Government, we are confident, has acted wisely in making his punishment for an assumed offence merely nominal.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—Representatives of the provincial press waiting on Mr. SEWARD, at the Astor House, to know if the bogus Washington telegram in the *Herald*, announcing that the "Ministers of two leading European Powers had notified the Government that the war must be immediately brought to a close," was *true!*

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.—The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Count DE PARIS arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning from Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, with dispatches for the Government at Washington. This will be the first official intelligence received by the Government of recent movements in front of Richmond.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## Passage of the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

## Important Bills Signed by the President.

## General Hunter and his Black Soldiers.

### IMPORTANT BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the following bills:

1. The Tax bill.
2. The Pacific Railroad bill.
3. The bill to Prohibit Polygamy and annul the polygamic laws of the Territory of Utah.

### GEN. HUNTER'S BLACK SOLDIERS.

The following correspondence was laid before the House to-day, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment;

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
July 2, 1862.

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department, of the 14th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by Gen. HUNTER, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of "volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men—fugitive slaves"—it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from Gen. HUNTER, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW, Speaker House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department.
2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization; and
3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter covering these inquiries at a late hour Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day, (Monday,) this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish, upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for. But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. WICKLIFFE's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer, to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or is being organized in this Department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels," men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their *fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have tne honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN by Hon. SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by successton for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the Department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not their time of treason given the right to pursue, capture and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty to reply, that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. CAMERON, to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the Department and the country being my only, but in my judgment, sufficient justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lighter-men, but these are not points indicated in Mr. WICKLIFF's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete, and even marvelous success. They are sober docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great National capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries—fully equal to the irregular regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say, it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements owing to the exigencies of the campaign on the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next Fall, and to present to the Government, from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. WICKLIFFE's resolution, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant. D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

### DR. HAYES.

The statement is not true, that Dr. HAYES, who was dismissed from the service at the request of the Surgeon-General, for neglect of duty, has been restored.

[*See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

☞ Secretary SEWARD left Boston last evening on his return, and will reach this City this morning.

## AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from Eighth Page.]

T. Murphy, Co. C, 5th N.Y.
Chas. Cavenock, Co. F. U. S. Art.—hand.
T. McDonnigle, Co. H, 10th N. Y.—leg.
Ser. J. R. Wilson, Co. F, 62d Pa.—face.
Henry White, Co. F, 62d Pa.—leg.
S. L. Stephenson, Co. C, 18th N. Y.—neck.
F. J. Trook, Co. E, 83d Pa.—chest.
R. H. Kells, Co. I, 9th P. R. V.—leg.
Wm. Wecklim, Co. I, 96th Penn.—jaw.
Milton Mogen, Co. D, 96th Penn.—fingers.
Jeremiah Denine, Co. I, 96th Penn.—arm.
James Kremer, Co. I, 96th Penn.—thumb shot off.
James Kloney, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—wrist.
Terrence Fozse, Co. D, 14th N. Y.—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. I, 31st N. Y.—neck.
M. McDermott, Co. A, 9th Mass.—hand.
M. Creighton, Co. D, 9th Mass—knee.
Wm. Simpson, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—arm.
Wm. Westerman, Co. F. 35th Penn.—groin.
L. Lovely, Co. K, 2d U. S.—hand.
R. Scott, Co. G, 2d U. S.—shoulder.
C. Williams, Co. D, 2d U. S.—shoulder.
J. Higgins, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—hand.
M. Whet, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—rupture.
J. Curry, Co. C, 1st Mass.—hand.
A. J. Forman, Co. C, 32d N. Y.—hand.
A. Bisinter, Co. G, 4th Mich.—hand and arm.
Wm. Connolly, Co. F, 5th Me.—shoulder.
John F. McCauley, Co. H, 55th Penn.—shoulder.
Wm. H. Warner, Co. A, 2d R. I.—sick.
John McDonald, Co. F, 5th Me.—shoulder.
E. S. Woimell, 5th Me.—arm.
Chas. H. Gellis, Co. I, 6th U. S.—hand.
J. C. Rutherford, Co. I, 95th Penn.—wrist.
John Grogan, Co. C, 5th N. Y.—shoulder.
James Kelly, Co. G, 9th Mass.—sick
M. Dugan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—sk
John S. Phillips, Co. D, 61st Mass.—hip.
J. Mahony, Co. F, 12th. U. S.—arm.
Jerome Shields, Co. G, 4th N. J.—arm.
Andrew Solon, Co. I, 9th Mass.—face.
Thomas Crooker, Co. G, 14th U. S.—side and arm.
Theo. Steinher, Co. S, 16th Mich.—shoulder.
G. W. Colton, Co. D, 22d Mass.—leg.
T. Halloren, Co. D, 5th N.Y.—arm.
A. Williams, Co. G, 5th N.Y.—arm.
Gus. P. Brown. Co. I, 6th Maine—hand.
Wm. Phillips, Co. H, 11th Mass.—hand.
P. Brown, Co. B, 3d N. J.—cheek and shoulder.
Corp'l S. Harris, Co. E, 3d N. J.—neck.
J. G. Lenallen, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm.
P. J. Fox, Co. B, 3d N J.—arm
J. Blair, Co. B. 3d N. J.—shoulder and neck.
F. W. Carroll, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm.
E. Trassell, Co. B, 3d N. J.—arm.
W. A. Smith, Co. E, 3d N. J.—arm.
F. McKama, Co. G, 3d N. J.—wrist.
R. B. McConor, Co. E. 3d N. J.—shoulder.
P. Mollen, Co. F, 18th N. Y.—head.
A. King, Co. F, 18th N Y.—hand.
J. G. Riley, Co. K. 18th N. Y.—arm.
J. S. Homer, Co. A, 7th Penn. Reserve—shoulder.
Sergt. J. A Emery, 46th N Y.—hand.
C. H. Hodgins, Co. F, 16th N. Y.—hand
W. Moyne, Co. G—arm.
W. Miller, Co. G, 14th U. S.—cheek.
C. Massey, Co. A, 14th U. S.—hand.
J. Wortman, Co. E, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
Corp. Tinpanney, Co. H, 12th U. S.—arm.
J. O'Connell, Co. H, 43d N. Y.—arm.
A. Doll, Co. B, 74th N. Y.—finger.
H. Hasbaugh, Co. A, 3d Pa. Reserves—arm.
P. A. Holland, Co. A, 3d Pa. Reserves—shoulder.
J. Doublemon, Co. A, 16th Mich.—arm.
Sergt A. Cameron, Co. G, 16th Mich.—knee.
W. S. Conover, Co. G, 16th Mich.—hand.
J. Quinn, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—breast.
G. Goodall, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—elbow.
E. Allman, Co. H. 72d Penn.—finger off.
George Allen, Co. B, 72d Penn.—foot.
F. Hogg, Co. L, 72d Penn.—neck.
F. Hays, Co. B, 57th N. Y.—head.
W. Lundy, Co. C, 5th Maine—arm.
A. Fack, Co. D, 25th N. Y.—hand.
P. Flynn, Co. H, 9th Mass.—hand.
M. Griffin. Co. F, 22d Mass.—neck.
Z. Wright, Co. H, 73d N. Y.—foot.
N. J. Rarose, Co. B, 93d Penn.—foot.
F. Petse, Co. K, 4th Mich.—shoulder.
L. Lampman, Co. K, 4th Mich.—back.
J. Winslow, Co. K, 2d Me.—chest.
J. Weddon, Co. I, 16th N.Y.—arm.
Sergt. P. Stumpf, Co. C, 1st N. Y.—arm.
Sergt. S. W. Legouty, Co E, 1st N. Y.—fingers off.
J. Henry, Co. B, 3d N. J.—fingers.
F. Armstrong, Co. D, 6th U. S.—arm.
C. Brady, Co. I, 16th N. Y.—hip and hand.
W. Hogan, Co. F, 73d N. Y.—leg.
L. Rogers, Co. I, 16th N. Y.—hand.
S. F. Potser, Co. C, 9th Penn. Res.—chest.
J. J. Hickey, Co. F, 73d N.Y.—arm.
J. S. Simes, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res.—shin.
W. Portsime, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res.—arm.
J. Winters, Co. B, 7th Penn. Res.—arm.
M. Day, Co. G, 12th N. Y.—arm.
J. Maloney, Co. G, 12th U.S.—neck.
T. Farley, Co. I, 5th N.Y.—leg.
Wm. Chamberlin, Co. E, 3d U. S.—hand.
E. H. Miner, Co. I, 8th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
M. Cotter, Co. G, 1st Mich.—hand.
W. E. Sandford, Co. K, 2d N. J.—shoulder.
T. Driscoll, Co. A, 27th N.Y.—wrist.
E. Mornon, Co. B, 5th N. Y.—leg.
Jas. Story, Co. I, 72d Penn.—foot.
G. A. Cowan, Co. I, 74th N. Y.—shoulder.
G. B. Gray, Co. F, 62d Pa.—hand.
C. F. Bosson, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—head.
A. R. Weloman, Co. I, 5th N. Y.—leg.
G. G. Bradbury, Co. C, 5th Maine—shoulder.
W. H. Everett, Co. C, 5th Maine—head.
S. Solomon, Co. B, 70th N. Y.—leg.
Miles Griffith, Co. H, 27th N. Y.—shoulder.
Corp. James Brown, Co. F, 5th N.Y.—head.
James Kelly, Co. C, 12th N. Y.—breast.
Wm. Wicker, Co. A, 2d U. S.—arm.
Wm. Clossen, Co. A, 62d Pa.—arm.
Philip Brady, Co. D, 12th N.Y.
Michael Casey, Co. I, 18th N. Y.
Frederick Madlin, Co. K, 52d Pa.—hand.
Dennis McCarty, Co. B, 9th Mass.—arm.
William Sherk, Co. C, 95th Penn.—head.
Ed. Hoffman, Co. C, 11th Penn. P. R. V. C.—face.
John McDaniel, Co. G, 16th N. Y.—groin.
John Hughes, Co. E, 81st Penn.—hand.
D. Sweeney, Co. H, 8th Mass.—knee.
C. Wilson, Co. C, 2d N. Y.—sick.
Solomon Savage, Co, B, 12th U. S.—elbow.
Pat. Gray, Co. I, 9th Mass.—wrist.
C. R. Corbin, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—arm.
J. Rodon, 37th N. Y.—sick.
C. Brister, Co. K, 8th N. J.—sick.
L. Martin, Co. D, 37th N. Y.—sick.
J. Adams, Co. C, 37th N. Y.—hand.
M. Benley, Co. G, 14th U, S.—shin.
J. Bovee, Co. B, 83d Penn.—hips.
D. S. Brower, Co. G, 77th N. Y.—side.
H. Sidler, Co. A, 16th Mich.—hand.
P. Lynch, Co. H, 9th Mass.—left breast.
W. Kaiser, Co. E, 6th U. S.—hand.
John Bewne, Co. E, 28th N. Y.—elbow.
Jacob Martin, Co. K, 62d Penn.—face.
Francis Graham, Co. E, 8th Penn.—nose.
John H. Sweeney, Co. H, 8th Penn.—arm.
Thos. Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.—arm.
Harry A. Steward, Co. B, 8th Penn.—arm.
James O. Reed, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—mouth.
Geo. Chisholm, Co. B, 55th N. Y.—leg.
P. K. Bandmaster, 2d R. I.—sick.
Horace M. Hibbard, Co. E, 27th N. Y.—shoulder.
John Collins, Co. K, 25th N. Y.—thigh.
J. McKoun, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—bruise.
John M. Cross, Co. G, 16th Mass.—thigh.
E. H. Himes, Co. F, Berdan Sharpshooters—shoulder.
Wm. M. Babcock, Co. D, 10th Mass.—hand.
Thos. Mullihan, Co. D., 9th Mass.—side.
John Carroll, Co. K, 6th U. S.—finger shot off.
Corp. R. McBride, Co. K, 2d U. S.—arm and hand.
Dennis Brown, Co. D, 9th Mass.—shoulder.
Sergt John E. Mosier, Co. H, 83d Penn.—breast.
Chas. Bennet, Co. H, 3d N. J.—breast.
Wm. Kelly, Co. I, 3d N. J.—shoulder.
P. Short, Co. B, 3d N. J.—mouth.
R. C. Levick, Co. F, 3d N. J.—knee.
H. N. Burhaus, Co. C, 44th N. Y.—hand.
D. Sullivan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—arm.
T. Bingham, Co. G, 9th Mass.—neck.
T. Slattery, Co, H, 9th Mass.—arm.
Corp'l M. Curley, Co. H, 9th Mass.—arm.
E. Saline, Co. I, 16th N. Y.—side.
T. Hassat, Co. G, 12th U. S.—side.
J. Lawrence, Co. G, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
D. League, 11th U. S.—arm.
E. Clapp, Co. B, 3d U. S.—hand.
C. W. Floyd, Co. E, 2d N.H.—finger.
J. Hall, Co. B, 101st N. Y.—hand.
T. McDonnigal, Co. H, 10th N. Y.—leg.
M. Gormley, Co. I, 16th Mass.—hand.
G. H. Jackson. Co. B, 5th Vt.—head
J. Clark, Co. A, 6th Vt.—shoulder.
D. A. Daly, Co. A, 29th Mass.—leg.
P. Donnelly, Co. F, 72d N.Y.
F. Gallanon, Co. C, 55th N. Y—arm.
F. Coppa, Co. C. 55th N. Y.—hand and side.
R. Erwin, Co. G, 62d Penn.—wrist.
S. Edwards, Co. G, 62d Pa.—finger.
T. Ruth, Co. G, 62d Pa.—leg.
Geo. Cartwright, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—wrist.
C. Albright, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—head.
E. Irvin, Co. H, 7th Maine—hand.
R. Sprague, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—side.
G. Beger, Co. E, 6th U. S.—hand.
G. H. Knox, Co. D, 12th U. S.—hip.
H. Larker, Co. G, 8th Penn. Res.—breast.
I. Post, Co. K, 2d N. Y.—back.
S. W. Hilton, Co. C, 16th Mich.—head.
Corp. R. Larkins, Co. C, 16th N. Y.—arm.
L. Haviland, Co. K, 4th Mich.—arm.
Corp. J. Tucker, Co. K, 4th Mich.—finger off.
A. B. Crone, Co. K, 4th Mich.—jaw.
A Fisher, Co. I, 62d Penn.—hand.
S. E. Harrington, Co. C, 87th N. Y.—head.
W. Kennedy, Co. D, 6th U. S.—wrist.
D. Woodsing, Co. E, 96th Penn.—hand.
C. H. Miersch, Co. A, 62d Penn.—leg.
Sergt. H. Hopkins, Co. D, 4th N. J.—elbow.
W. Collins, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—foot.
Jos. Knees, Co. F. 10th N. Y.—head.
Jos. Murphy, Co. A, 10th N. Y.—head.
J. W. Donthite, Co. K, 9th Penn. Res.—hand.
J. Lank, Co. A, 4th N. J.—shoulder.
F. M. Rhodes, Co. F, 2d N. H.—arm.
J. Sullivan, Co. I, 16th Mass.—foot.
W. H. Smith, Co. M, Penn.—contusion.
J. W. Brown, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—head.
C. G. Brown, Co. E, 12th U. S.—head.
C. Deitz, Co. B, 9th Penn. Res.—head.
S. Meisaick, Co. A, 62d Penn.—neck.
M. Reagan, Co. E, 63d N.Y.—arm.
H. Palmer, Co. I, 16th Mich.—arm.
Sgt. H. McLane, Co. B, 6th U. S.—hand.
E. Field, Co. E, 12th U. S.—arm.
A. Hayes, Co. A, 70th N. Y.—neck.
W. F. Jones, Co. E, 12th U. S—arm.
Corp. R. E. Jones, Co. H, 12th U. S.—hand.
Corp. E. D. Way, Co. A, 12th U. S.—shoulder.
G. H. Stubbins, Co. C, 4th N. J.—wrist.
G. S. Keene, Co. K, 4th N. J.—abdomen.
Sergt. J. E. Doughty, Co. G, 4th N. J.—head.
C. Grobert, Co. C, 38th N. Y.—hand,
J. W. Jones, Co. H, 22d Mass.—arm.
F. Cocker, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserve—back.
C. C. Shaw, Co. H, 18th N. Y.—arm.
R. C. Caldert, Co. K, 18th N. Y.—shoulder.
S. Rosendale, Co. K, 32d N. Y.—arm.

### The Release of Mr. Fulton.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 2.

Mr. C. C. FULTON was unconditionally released from Fort McHenry at 10 o'clock last night, and reached his home about 1 o'clock this morning, to the unqualified satisfaction and joy of the Union men of this city.

—Hon. JAMES L. BARTOL, of Baltimore, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, has been arrested and committed to Fort McHenry on charges which have not yet transpired.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

## Destruction of the Last of the Rebel Gunboats.

### Union of Farragut and Davis Above Vicksburgh.

STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Saturday, June 28, via MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 2.

*To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

Since my dispatch informing you that I had communicated with Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, I have been able to maintain constant communication with his fleet, through the active energy of Gen. WILLIAMS.

On the 26th inst., I went up the Yazoo River with two rams, the *Monarch* and *Lancaster*, the latter under command of Medical Cadet CHARLES R. ELLET. I proceeded about sixty-five miles, to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft, built by the enemy and protected by four guns in battery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying below the raft, the *Van Dorn*, *Polk* and *Livingston*. I ran up close under the battery, and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats, and start them adrift down upon us. I was obliged to leave the river to escape a conflagration. The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us.

It is with great pleasure I announce the arrival of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, with nine vessels of his fleet, above Vicksburgh. They passed up this morning at about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire from some thirty or forty of the enemy's guns. Their loss was, as far as reported, four men killed and thirteen wounded. Respectfully,

Lieut.-Col. ALFRED W. ELLETT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 2.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 27th June, says every preparation that military science could suggest has been made at Vicksburgh, and that city will be defended to the last.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* is as follows:

"VICKSBURGH, 27th.

PORTER's mortar fleet opened on the lower batteries at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and ceased at 7. They recommenced the bombardment at 5½ this morning. Our batteries replied with but few shot or loss. Two were killed and three wounded. This morning it is reported that the Nationals are landing troops at Warrenton.

We have no knowledge of the truth of this report, but it corresponds with their previous movements. At 1 o'clock to-day, twelve transports came up above the gunboats and landed troops at BROWN and JOHNSON's place on the Louisiana shore. From the number of transports engaged, they must have landed a large force."

## THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

### Military Feeling in the City—How the President's Call for More Men is Received.

The important position held by the Empire State in its relations to the country at large is indicated by the fact that its quota of the three hundred thousand fresh troops called for by the President will be fifty thousand, or one-sixth of the whole number.

These fifty thousand, from present indications, will not be slow in forthcoming. The mere supposition of peril to the cause of the Union, consequent on Gen. McCLELLAN being in insufficient force to fall at once on the rebel capital, has created an excitement in the city that could only have been surpassed by the certain knowledge of defeat and the responsibilities which that knowledge would have entailed.

This revival in the recruiting business has infused new life into all classes, from whence are drawn the young men who are to fill the ranks and officer the line of new companies and regiments. The eagerness of eligible young men to give themselves to the cause, now they find themselves really wanted, will secure the fulfillment of New-York's duty in the matter in an incredibly short space of time. So assured is this already, that Gov. MORGAN feels himself fully justified in declaring that under no circumstances will drafting be resorted to in the State of which he is supreme official. This at once shows the absurdity of the insinuations thrown out in various quarters of the probability of a conscription being established.

The inducements offered to persons to join the service—independent of patriotic considerations—are great enough to attract, not only large numbers, but also a superior quality, of volunteers into this present levy. A premium of $2 will be given to every one promptly enlisting at headquarters, or to officers for every recruit sent in to them from branch dépôts. A month's pay of $13 each will be paid in advance on the mustering in of a company, and $25 more (one-fourth of the bounty of $100) on the mustering in of a regiment. These advanced payments will put enough available funds into the hands of volunteers to enable them to leave their families protected against want during the preliminary time that will elapse before they are dispatched to the scene of active operations; and thereafter, (arrangements having been effected for the purpose by the State authorities,) such portions of their pay as they set apart for the benefit of those left at home, will be promptly transmitted through the hands of a regularly appointed resident disbursing agent.

About one hundred and eighty commandants, in different portions of the State, have already received permission to organize commands, and they all report a flourishing condition of affairs in the localities where they have opened stations. The three hundred thousand asked for by the President will speedily be in the field, if every State does as well as New-York is sure to do; and, should any of our sister States prove laggard, there are enough here to supply any deficiency.

### Gov. Morgan's Appeal.

PROCLAMATION:

*By Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.*

The President of the United States has duly called upon the country for an additional force of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Volunteers to serve for three years, or for the war. The wisdom of this is obvious to all. Our army in the field has been reduced by the ordinary casualties of the service, and must be recruited, and the positions captured by our arms must be held by military authority. The people appreciate these facts. They fully estimate the magnitude of the great struggle, and the sacred obligations imposed upon them, and the necessity of exerting a power that will speedily quell the rebellion, restore the rightful authority of the Government and give peace to the country.

This appeal is to the State of New-York; it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. Let the glorious example of the Revolutionary period be our emulation. Let each feel that the Commonwealth now counts upon his individual strength and influence to meet the demands of the Government. The period has come when all must aid. New-York has not thus far stood back. Ready and more than willing, she has met every summons to duty. Let not her history be falsified, nor her position be lowered. We cannot doubt that the insurrection is in its death throes; that a mighty blow will end its monstrous existence. A languishing war entails vast losses of life, of property, the ruin of business pursuits, and invites the interference of foreign Powers. Present happiness and future greatness will be secured by responding to the present call. Let the answer go back to the President and to our brave soldiers in the field, that in New-York the patriotic lists of the country's defenders is being augmented. It will strengthen the hands of the one, and give hope and encouragement to the other.

An order fixing the quota of this State, with others, will be immediately issued from the War Department. The details of the organization will be in accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General of New-York. The State will be distributed, local Committees will be appointed, and regimental camps established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor:
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

### The Response of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 2.

Gov. ANDREW has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number all her regiments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen new volunteer regiments in response to the call of War Department. The Governor closes his call as follows:

"Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts; and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people."

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the establishment of a Navy-yard at New-London, Conn. He spoke briefly in favor of the advantages of New-London as compared with the proposed site at League Island.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to punish persons giving or offering to give considerations to members of Congress or officers of the Government for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution setting that by the report of the Secretary of War, June 21, 1862, it appeared that Senator J. F. SIMMONS, of Rhode-Island, used his official influence to procure a contract from the Government for one C. B. SCHUBERTH, for which it was agreed that he (SIMMONS) should receive $50,000, etc., therefore

*Resolved*, That the said JAMES F. SIMMONS be expelled from his seat in the Senate.

The resolution was laid over.

The bill appropriating $200 for the relief of Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution adjourning Congress on the 14th of July. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition remonstrating against the proposed change of tariff on Russia iron.

The bill to establish the grade of Line Officers in the Navy was taken up. The bill provides for Admirals and Commodores in addition to the present grades. There shall not be more than nine Admirals and eighteen Commodores. Students at the Naval Academy are to be called Midshipmen until their final examination, and if they pass, Ensigns.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Navy grade bill was amended so as to have students of the Naval Academy called Passed-Midshipmen instead of Ensigns, after their final examination.

After a discussion, Mr. SHERMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee, with instructions to report an amendment regulating the pay of the navy. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury Notes, was taken up.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance, reserving $75,000,000 for prompt payment of deposits, was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment for the Committee, authorizing notes issued under this act be paid in coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted limiting the number of small notes to $25,000,000.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered an amendment that no notes of a denomination less than $5 be issued. Rejected.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that small notes issued be of the same denomination as current gold coin. Rejected.

The bill then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Missouri.—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Harlan, King, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stark, Trumbull, Wright.—13.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. FOOTE and others, for gallant services. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to report it any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a resolution that a Committee be appointed to make a full investigation into the alleged issue of patents for lands in the Military Reserve of Fort Leavenworth. Objection was made.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to aid in the construction of the Pittsburgh and Cornellsville Railroad.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill relative to holding District Courts in Western Tennessee.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill.

Among the items is $20,000,000 for the payment of the bounty to volunteers or to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate any communication received by the Government from Gen. McCLELLAN on the subject of the occupation of White House by the troops under his command.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up his resolution to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday tabled the bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay Mr. SHEFFIELD's motion on the table. Negatived by 56 against 71.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill concerning naval affairs, it was, on motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, postponed for half an hour, in order to afford time for disposing of the pending question.

This period, however, was exhausted by dilatory proceedings originating with the enemies of the bill.

The last vote was 64 against 29 on Mr. SHEFFIELD's motion.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded the determination of this question by yeas and nays, pending which, the House passed to the consideration of the special order.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolution, compensating the officers and crew for losses in clothing and other property by the sinking of the steamer *Varuna*; the Senate bill appropriating over $7,000 for losses sustained by the officers and marines by the foundering of the steamer *Governor*, while on the way to Port Royal; the Senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, &c., of the officers, seamen and marines of those who lost their lives on the ships *Cumberland* and *Congress*—the relatives are to receive a sum equal to twelve months' pay, in addition to the amount due the deceased at the time of the loss of these vessels; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore FARRAGUT and to the officers and men under his command for gallant conduct and successful operations on the Lower Mississippi; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and to his officers and men for the capture of Roanoke Island; and the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. WORDEN and the officers and men on board the *Monitor* for their gallant conduct in the fight with the *Merrimac*.

All the foregoing were severally passed.

The Senate bill providing that hereafter the Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps shall be selected by the President from the graduates of the Naval Academy was rejected.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a resolution of thanks to Commodore DUPONT for his services and gallant conduct, the effect of the passage of which is to continue that officer on the active list in accordance with law.

Mr. SEDGWICK also reported a resolution, which was passed, voting thanks to the Captains and Commanders in the squadron commanded by Commodore FARRAGUT. This was in accordance with a recommendation of the President.

Mr. SEDGWICK also reported the following resolutions which were severally adopted:

1. Directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of procuring a site for the manufactory of iron to be used for shipbuilding.

2. To inquire into the propriety of codifying the laws regulating the Navy and Marine corps; to report on both subjects at the next session.

Mr. SEDGWICK reported a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire as to the proper and permanent location for the Naval Academy.

On motion of Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) it was amended by substituting for the Committee five naval officers, to be appointed by the President, and then tabled. Adjourned.

### Collection of Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

*By the President of the United States of America.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the President to declare, on or before the first day of July then next following, by his proclamation, in what States and parts of States insurrection exists:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette, and Raleigh, are now in insurrection and rebellion, and by reason thereof the civil authority of the United States is obstructed so that the provisions of the "Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, cannot be peaceably executed, and that the taxes legally chargeable upon real estate under the act last aforesaid, lying within the States and parts of States as aforesaid, together with a penalty of 50 per centum of said taxes shall be a lien upon the tracts or lots of the same, severally charged till paid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S SO.—Lives there a man with soul so dead who wouldn't like to have upon his head, spotless, pure, without a flaw, one of KNOX'S Hats of Straw? We reckon not. Every man of taste patronizes KNOX's establishment, and the demand for his Straw Hats the past week borders on the marvelous. Low prices and splendid fabrics reign at No. 212 Broadway, especially when the weather is pleasant.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum is full of attractions, which the public can hardly resist seeing, such as the largest and smallest men ever seen, and the largest woman.

[Advertisement.]

FARM FOR SALE ON SENECA LAKE.—We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper of the sale of a farm to take place on the 8th of July next.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 814, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Correspondence—Incidents—Great Battle.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING—Exciting and Important News.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of great interest.

**Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the** head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING, No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

**The Tax Bill.**

Now ready, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the Bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

**Used by Gen. McClellan to Plan this Campaign.**—Money refunded to any one finding an error on it. 200,000 copies sold. LLOYD'S Topographical Map of Virginia. Price 25 cents. Refer to the War Department. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

## MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1862, at the residence of the bride's father, Castleton, S. I., by Rev. Samuel White. Mr. G. P. JOHNSON to Miss LILLIE W. WHITE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

LYALL—EARL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, WILLIAM LYALL to KITTIE EARL, all of this City.

POMEROY—TUFTS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, by Rev. Mr. C. S. Robinson, DANIEL POMEROY to Miss ELIZABETH W. TUFTS, of New-Haven, Conn.

## DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday night, June 30, after a severe illness, THEODORE MOORE, late Lieutenant in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and such members of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment as may be now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and Stuyvesant-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

READ.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 1, MARY DUNCAN READ, youngest daughter of Frederick W. and Maria L. Read, aged 4 years and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 413 West 23d-st., on Thursday, July 3, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 311.—July 2, 1862.
30, 48, 40, 4, 24, 73, 62, 6, 36, 59, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—July 2, 1862.
38, 48, 77, 76, 26, 12, 68, 40, 9, 61, 23, 70, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 259.—July 2, 1862.
2, 13, 26, 17, 40, 27, 39, 59, 5, 46, 9.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 267.—July 2, 1862.
34, 67, 74, 71, 55, 35, 20, 2, 29, 26, 1, 53, 28.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
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BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS consisting of Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Peach, Rose, Celery, Cinnamon, Ginger, Orange, Nectarine, Nutmeg and Cloves, require a single trial only to prove their excellent quality.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
NO. 62 JOHN-ST.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.

FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.

SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.

THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.

FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.

The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.

Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William. G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY
OF CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

This Society will meet at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock, M.

Members of other State Societies, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,

From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.

Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 203 Pearl-st. N. Y.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL.

LES MISERABLES.

SECOND PART—"COSETTE."

Will be published this week SATURDAY, uniform in appearance and price with

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By the author of "Life in the Iron Mills." 75 cents.

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SEVENTH EDITION.
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By TOM HUGHES, author of "School Days at Rugby."
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By THEODORE WINTHROP, author of "John Brent." $1.
(Ready July 19.)

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By Mrs. GASKELL, author of "Mary Barton."
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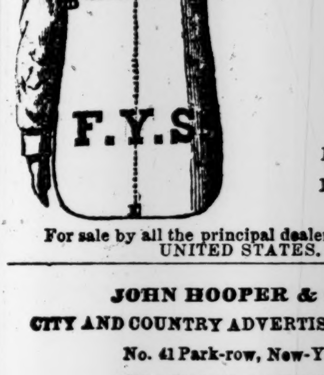

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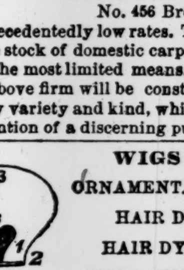
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

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LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

READ. READ. READ.

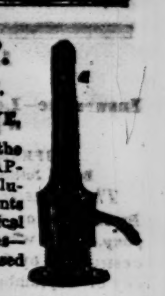
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

A MAMMOTH HOLIDAY SALE OF RICH Paris Neck-Ties and Gent's fine Linen Collars. The first line of Ties on the right as you enter the store are 25 cents each; second line, 35 cents; the last line, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the finest Ties imported, including rich Expanded Ends, 50 cents each, same as are sold everywhere at 75 cents to $1. Very best four-ply Linen Collars, $1 20 per dozen. See samples at the door.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.



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The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

### PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS,

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY, 4TH, 1862, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The part of the Division remaining in the City will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence and the vindication of the Union.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, with right on Broadway, at eight o'clock, A. M. precisely.

A marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall at ten o'clock A. M.

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the National Standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier-General Yates will direct a National salute to be fired from the Battery at noon, by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

The Commissary-General will furnish ammunition for the salutes upon the requisition of the proper officers.

Fourteenth-street and Broadway are hereby designated as the Parade Ground of the Division, on the Fourth of July, until the column shall have passed the City Hall.

Major Henry S. Fearing and Major Edmund I. Wade have been appointed volunteer aids to the Major-General. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Division Staff will assemble on the Fourth, at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7 o'clock A. M., at which hour and place Captain Otto's Troop will report for escort duty. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General Commanding.

W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

The Cooper Institute, at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following exercises will take place:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oration | by Hon. Hiram Walbridge. |
| Poem (recitation) | by Hon. A. J. H. Duganne. |
| Singing | by Union Glee Club. |
| Music | at intervals by Band. |

In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Hall | Connell's Band. |
| Liberty-square | Cecelian Band. |
| Tompkins-square | Cecelian Band. |
| East Broadway and Grand | Rhone's Band. |
| Hammersley and Houston | Wigand Band. |
| Franklin and West Broadway | Wigand Band. |
| Hamilton-square | Rubel. |
| Thirty-fourth-street, Eighth and Ninth avs. | Blind Band. |
| Battery | Wannemaker. |
| Union-square | Schneller's. |
| Mount Morris | Robel. |
| Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street | Schneller's. |
| Jackson-square | Wallace. |
| Union Market-square | Wannemaker. |
| Tenth-avenue and King's Bridge road | Sattolt. |
| Marion and Spring | Wallace. |
| Manhattanville. | |

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession.

The civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
PETER MITCHELL,
W. WALSH,
IRA A. ALLEN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
MORGAN JONES,
F. REPPER,
SIMON HAZLETON,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JONATHAN TROTTER,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

Tickets for admission to the Cooper Institute, to witness the exercises in the morning, and also of admission to the City Hall on the evening, to witness the pyrotecnic display, to be obtained from the members of the Common Council.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

STEAMER MATANZAS,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
Will leave from Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY, 6th of July. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 43 New-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET SUCCESSfully cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, surgeon-chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. Dr. J. Briggs' Alleviator works to a charm in alleviating the pain of corns, bunions, callosities, vascular excrescences, frosted and blistered feet, &c. If a proper boot or shoe is worn, a perfect cure is guaranteed—relief in all cases. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 00 per box. Sent by mail, and sold by druggists everywhere.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR A FIRST-class retail drug-store; must be thoroughly conversant with the dispensing of medicine; one speaking French and German preferred. Address, by letter, DRUGS, No. 25 East Houston-st.

25 CENTS PER COPY WILL BE GIVEN for a copy of the New-York *Times* dated Dec. 12, 1859; also, Friday, July 29, 1859. Apply at the advertising desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

A LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation to travel to Europe with a family, as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employer's, [illegible] 14th-st.

# LAW REPORTS.

## Insurance—Legal Signification of the Words "Permanent Policy."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

*The Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn et al. vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for the destruction by fire of plaintiffs' church, on the 10th day of September, 1848, which had been insured by defendants in 1845, for one year, for a premium of $25. At the expiration of the policy in 1846, it was renewed for one year. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that there was an agreement before this renewal that the policy should be renewed from time to time without further notice, until one party or the other should give notice of an intention to discontinue the renewal. This the defendants denied. The evidence in regard to the renewal was very conflicting. The President of the Company and the Treasurer of the Church testifying to conflicting statements. A verdict was given for the defendants, and a motion made for a new trial before Justice Allan on his minutes, which was denied, and judgment entered for defendants—from which the plaintiffs appealed to this Court, on the ground that the Court improperly excluded the answer of one A. W. Lewis to the question, "What is meant by a permanent policy," and also improperly excluded all evidence of contracts between other parties, and the mode in which they were carried out.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 13th of May last, at which date it was argued on appeal.

The Court, per ROSENCRANS, J., now held that there was no ambiguity in the words "permanent policy;" that they were correctly assumed to mean, as was insisted by the plaintiff, an insurance from year to year, and until terminated by an express notice by one of the parties of the contract to the other. There was, therefore, no error in excluding evidence explanatory of those words.

The Court also held that there was no error in the other rulings of the Justice before whom the case was tried, and to which exceptions were taken, and appeal had thereon.

The judgment at the Circuit was affirmed.

D. D. Field, for appellant; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for respondents.

## Alleged Eviction—The Value of Air and Light.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

*Kester vs. Hoffman.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, since which time it has been in progress of trial.

The action was to recover damages claimed by the plaintiff by reason of the erection of two houses in Thirty-third-street by the defendant, in such close proximity to the plaintiff's premises as to deprive them of air and light, and proportionately reduce their value. The plaintiff claimed that his tenants had left from time to time in consequence thereof.

The jury now returned a verdict for $275 for the plaintiff.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Levy et al vs. Celler et al.*—Settled.

*In Matter of the Petition of Frederick A. & M. Huger.*—Referee ordered to take testimony as to the allegations, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*Hawley vs. Sandford.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice White.

*Merrit vs. Millard.*—Motion granted.

*Williams vs. Lamb et al.*—Motion granted.

*Jaudon et al vs. Hamilton.*—Order granted.

*Denison vs. Lynch, Sheriff.*—Motion granted.

*Phillips vs. Edwards.*—Motion granted.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—An old woman was buried in the Cypress Burying-ground on Monday, whose age was 107 years. She was a native of Monteith, Scotland, and had lived with her son in Philadelphia for the past 62 years. She was remarkably temperate, and up to within five years retained possession of all her faculties with the exception of her power of smelling.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hansa | Southampton | New-York | June 25 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New-York | June 25 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | June 26 |
| Europa | Liverpool | Boston | June 28 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | July 1 |
| City of New-York | Liverpool | New-York | July 2 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | July 2 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | July 5 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | July 9 |
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | July 16 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | July 30 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 6 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Aug. 16 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | July 5 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | July 5 |
| Arabia | Boston | Liverpool | July 9 |
| Teutonia | New-York | Southampton | July 12 |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | July 12 |
| Scotia | New-York | Liverpool | July 16 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | July 23 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | July 26 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | July 30 |
| Africa | Boston | Liverpool | Aug. 6 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 9 |

## Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bremen* and *Glasgow*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday next, at 10½ A. M.

## Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

# PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OR GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and safe, on Elm-st., convenient to dépôt; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, embracing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruits, near the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the dépôt for Newark and Hoboken Railroad. It is one of the finest opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to A. H. BROWN, or CHARLES A. LENT, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

SKIRT FACTORY FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHED, capable of doing an extensive business, with heavy orders ahead. Must be sold before the 6th inst. Satisfactory reasons and particulars given by applying to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

# FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

# WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

# STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your far-famed Tooth-Powder has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by DR. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN HALF-BUSHEL STAVE PEACH BASKETS.

Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—FOR INformation in regard to the new discovery for coloring as in life the card photographs, address J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston. Manufacturers and Dealers in Cartes de Visite and Albums.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; has seven years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country or traveling. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 132 37th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 38th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two or three days at her last place, 132 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and jellies; in a first-class private family or a first-class boarding-house or hotel, either in the City or country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., front door, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer months and return with them; City reference given as to capability and character; will be found competent. Apply for two days or this week, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman well-experienced in the cooking of meats, soups, game, pastries, &c.; prefers the country; has the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuit; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family; cooking in all its branches, viz.: soups, game, jellies, ice cream and desserts of all kinds; can produce the best of City references for the last 18 years. Call at No. 352 6th-av., first private door from the milliner's.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years; she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 232 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread excellently; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced laundress, family washing or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of reference as to character and capability from families she has worked for the last ten years; is in care of a gentleman's house. Call or address MRS. BENSON, No. 76 East 23d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE American widow woman wishes a situation in a private family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby by the bottle; can give satisfactory reference; is a good sewer; can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., for two days; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, as children's nurse, and can do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess, if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French girl, with good references, wishes a situation. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, or would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 145 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a family. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store recently; is a neat sewer, honest and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, in the store.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A REspectable lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

## MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds; if any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as gardener; understands hot and cold grapery, green-house; would be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and is willing to go to any part of the country. Apply for two days at No. 112 6th-av., corner of 9th-st., in Telford's grocery store, or 910 Broadway, in the Bakery.

# HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND, a first-rate cook, washer, &c.; wages, $10. Apply between 8 and 12 at No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID WANTED.—A respectable and competent Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer, and understand cooking. Such a person will find a permanent and pleasant home, by addressing, with reference, Box 3,953, General Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO FILL THE POsition of foreign correspondent; one familiar with the French language preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

# MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. PAIGE'S ENTIRELY NEW METHOD of teaching the Piano and Singing. No other like it, or capable of comparison. Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. Testimonials unexceptionable. No. 2 King-st.

# REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. [illegible] Broadway.

# WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

# AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Laimbier's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark *Texian Star*, consisting of

118 bales cotton from the prize schooner *W. C. Bee.*

72 bales cotton from the prize schooner *Newcastle.*

1,132 bales cotton from the prize steamer *Swan.*

8 round bales cotton from prize steamer *Swan.*

41 bbls. resin from prize steamer *Swan.*

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on deposit. Samples to be seen at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st., on after and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A FARM WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, containing 144 acres, 30 of which is timbered, situated on the east shore of Seneca Lake, seven miles from Geneva. The steamboats on the Lake, running in connection with the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads, make daily landings within half a mile of the premises. There is a large and handsome dwelling-house, located on a fine rise forty rods from the lake, overlooking it, and giving a full view of Geneva and the surrounding country. The grounds about the house are extensive and well filled with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. There is a good farm-house, barns, sheds and other outbuildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and everything about it in excellent repair.

Terms of payment will be made easy, and immediate possession given if desired.

The subscriber will also sell, on the same day, all his stock, farming utensils and household goods.

Reference given to John Johnston, Esq., Geneva; John H. Dey, of the New-York *Evangelist*; Mr. Bunn, No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

The steamboat will leave Geneva on the morning of the sale at 8½ o'clock.

DENTON GURNEE, Romulus, New-York.

Dated June 21, 1862.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms No. 1 North William-st., corner of Franklin.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, July 3, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of about $4,000 worth of dry goods, silks, cloths, cassimeres, shawls, &c., &c., to pay advances for duties, &c., &c., being a recent importation per ship ——, from Liverpool. The above invoice comprises silk dress goods, silk shawls, Irish poplins, French brocades, moire antique dresses, woolen, cotton and cashmere shawls, black cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, plaids, borders and other fancy goods. The above goods will positively be sold, without reserve, and are worthy the attention of jobbers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the old-established stand No. 381 Canal-st., fronting West Broadway, the entire stock, fixtures and implements of the old-established business for 30 years, consisting of fine silk and straw hats, do. caps, in every variety, fine robes, capes, muffs and cuffs, all manufactured for the trade, fire proof safe by Herring, glass show-cases, stands, 6 mirrors, and the entire fine fixtures, all of which are in fine order, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is retiring from the business. Terms, cash—City funds.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair mattresses; 20 cases gin, brandy and whisky, in bottles; hams, &c.

# DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.

CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our

PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price, | $6, | $9, | $12, | $15, | $20 | $25, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | $3, | $4, | $5, | $6, | $8, | $10, |

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5' will be offered at 75c. and $1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THREAD VEILS, usual price, | $6, | $16, | $20, | $25, |
| will be cleared | at | at | at | at |
| | $4, | $6, | $11, | $16. |

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Usual price, | $2 50, | $3, | $4, | $5, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at |
| | $1 50, | $2, | $2 50, | $3. |

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Usual price, | 75c., | $1, | $1 50, | $2, | $3, | $4, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | 50c., | 75c., | $1, | $1 50, | $2, | $2 50. |

LACE CURTAINS,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price— | $2, | $3, | $5, | $8, | $10, a pair, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at |
| | $1 50, | $2 50, | $3 50, | $5, | $6. |

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS,

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price— | 18c., | 25c., | 31c., | 38c., | 50c., | 62c., a yard, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | 15c., | 18c., | 25c., | 31c., | 37c., | 50c. |

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaconet Muslins, usual price— | 2s., | 2s. 6d., | 3s., | 4s., |
| now selling | at | at | at | at |
| | 1s. 6d., | 2s., | 2s. 6d., | 3s. |

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

# INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools supplied with superior teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Wanted, a gentleman teacher of English, classics, etc., an Episcopalian. Also, several teachers of mil. tactics, etc., and of music, English and painting.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

# TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 596 BROADWAY

Wanted, immediately, personal application required, lady to teach Music and English branches on Long Island; Professor of Military Tactics for New-England; native French lady for Kentucky; one for N. Y., first-class lady teacher of Piano and Singing; lady for Drawing and Harp; a Tenor (gentleman) for first-class Seminary; a lady for French and Music in N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or more pupils for music, during the Summer, in exchange for board, in the country. Address L., Box No. 169 New-York *Times* Office, stating location, &c.

# TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam engine, shafting, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry, machine shop, and almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the building, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST, third and fourth floors of the dwelling house No. 157 West 38th-st., will be rented, separately or together, and at moderate rent, to desirable parties. Apply at the house.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

# FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A furnished cottage, with nine rooms, garden, stable, fruit and shade trees, &c., on the hill at Spuyten Duyvil, overlooking the Hudson River, ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply on the premises, or of A. H. BARTLETT, No. 426 Broadway.

# MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

# SUMMER RESORTS.

## OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

## KANNAONGA HOUSE,

WHITE LAKE

This excellent hotel, situated on one of the most beautiful lakes in this State, is now open for the reception of boarders. This is one of the healthiest and pleasantest places to spend the Summer. The lake abounds in black bass and pickerel; and some of the most beautiful and interesting of rides can be found here. Carriages and saddles kept for the accommodation of boarders. The rooms are very large and airy, and board very moderate, being only from $7 to $8 a week. Those wishing to spend a delightful Summer can find no pleasanter place. Applications made to the proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Address STEPHEN SWEET,
White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

## SURF AND RIVER BATHING.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY,

Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., and procure ticket on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

## SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer boarding place, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the

SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.

Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suites of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Dey-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

# COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1⅛ acres of ground, 148 feet on Broad-st. and 155 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 34 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also a good stable and plenty of trees; very desirable neighborhood; genteel, and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—House in perfect order, five rooms first floor, one acre ornamental grounds; every convenience for a person wishing to do business in the City and reside out of town. Apply to W. P. SEYMORE, 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

# COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3.45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family residing at Glenwood, on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st. None need apply but those who are willing to pay a liberal price for board. Address M., No. 52 East 13th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN obtain good accommodations at a farm-house near Sufferns Station, by Erie Railway, being about one hour's ride from City; house modern style, with fine large rooms, well shaded, and a healthy location. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City, by a gentleman, his wife and servant, in a private family, where the comforts of a country home may be had. Address J. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, describing premises and location.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—FOUR large rooms on the ground floor are now vacant at Mme. RUTTKAY'S. References: Hiram Barney, Collector; H. J. Raymond, Editor *Times*; J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st., and L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a beautiful cottage at Nyack, on the Hudson. Only five boarders received; no children. Call at No. 21 Maiden-lane, back office, first floor, between 3 and 4 P. M., on July 3, 5 and 8; or address COTTAGE, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

# BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE first-class brown-stone house No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements; 5 to 10 minutes' from the ferries. Rooms single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6½. Call as above.

# HOTELS.

## CANADIAN TOURISTS.

We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.

WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.

HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.

SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

# COAL, &C.

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

### CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealer's carts. THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 265 East Fourteenth-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

# EXCURSIONS.

## FOURTH OF JULY!

SPLENDID EXCURSION!

By the superb floating palace

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Capt. GEER, of the Boston and Stonington line,

The most splendid steamboat afloat,

DOWN THE BAY,

Passing Staten Island,

Through the Narrows, by Sandy Hook,

To the Atlantic Ocean.

ACCOMPANIED BY A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND.

And a superior Band of Cotillion Music will be stationed on the spacious main deck.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave her dock, Pier No. 18, N. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at an early hour in the afternoon.

NAUSHON

Will convey passengers, free of charge, to the Plymouth Rock, leaving as follows: Foot of Christopher-st., N. R., at 7:15 A. M.; foot of 15th-st., E. R., at 8:10 A. M.; foot of 7th-st., E. R., at 8:30; South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, at 8:45, and proceed to Pier No. 18, N. R.

During the trip the excursionists will have

A FINE VIEW OF FORT LAFAYETTE,

The present abiding place of notorious rebels and traitors. Also, of Forts Tompkins, Diamond and Hamilton, passing in the immediate vicinity of Sandy Hook.

Confectionery, ice-cream, of the choicest kinds.

TICKETS FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS,

Can be had on the NAUSHON before leaving the various landings, and at Pier No. 18, N. R., the morning of the trip.

## FOURTH JULY

EXCURSION

TO

HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, &c.

Steamers

SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,

Will run

EVERY HOUR

from

6 A. M. to 7 P. M.,

between

PECK-SLIP AND HARLEM,

CONNECTING

BY

| STAGE with | STEAMBOAT. with |
|---|---|
| MELROSE, | MACOMB'S DAM, |
| WILTON, | HIGH BRIDGE, |
| MORRISANIA, | TOMLINSON'S WOODS, |
| TREMONT, | MORRIS' DOCK, |
| MOUNT HOPE, | FORDHAM LANDING, |
| FAIRMOUNT, | CENTURY HOUSE, |
| WEST FARMS, | KING'S BRIDGE. |
| MANHATTANVILLE. | |

Fare 7 cents.

## CHEAP EXCURSION OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP OF 188 MILES,
FARE ONLY ONE DOLLAR,
ON
FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

An Excursion train will leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 8 o'clock FRIDAY MORNING, July 4,

Running through to Greenport,

Stopping at Winfield, Jamaica, and all points east,

Arriving at Greenport, 1 P. M.

Returning, leave Greenport at 4 o'clock P. M., reaching New-York early in the evening.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on all trains from all way stations at half the regular fare, on the Fourth of July only.

"At all stations" where the Company have established ticket offices, passengers must purchase their tickets before getting into the cars, or they will be charged regular fare. E. W. STEARNS, Sup't.

## FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above-named places, from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck-slip, at 10 o'clock A. M., touching at the foot of 11th-st. Returning will leave as follows: Roslyn at 3:30 P. M.; Glenwood at 3:35 P. M.; Mott's Dock at 3:45 P. M.; Glen Cove at 4 P. M.; Sand's Point at 4:20 P. M.; Great Neck at 4:40 P. M.; Whitestone at 4:50 P. M., arriving in New-York about 6 o'clock. Fare each way, 25 cents.

## 1776. FOURTH OF JULY. 1862.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson, as far as Stoney Point. The large and favorite Albany and Troy steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. Geo. O. Tupper, will make an excursion as above, on FRIDAY, July 4, leaving her slip foot of Liberty-st., Pier No. 15, N. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Pier foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 10½ A. M., returning to the City, Pier No. 15, N. R., about 4 P. M. Meals and refreshments served on board the boat. Fare for the trip 50 cents. A Band of Music wanted. Apply to A. A. DYKEMAN, office Pier No. 15, N. R.

## NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia sold on the 3d and 4th, good to return on the 5th and 7th.

FARE $4.

Way Excursion Tickets to places on the line of the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad good from the 3d to the 7th.

J. N. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent
New-Jersey Railroad.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood, Tappan, Piermont, Nyack, Nanuet, Spring Valley and Monsey.

From Jersey City at 6:30 A. M.; 9:15 A. M.; 1:05 P. M.; 4:20 P. M., and 12:30 Midnight.

To Jersey City, at 6:10 A. M.; 7:28 A. M.; 11:15 A. M.; 4:55 P. M., and 8:40 P. M.

Grand celebration at Englewood day and evening.

Pleasure-seekers will be delighted to take a trip over this popular road.

The route abounds with picturesque scenery, and nowhere can a day be spent with so much pleasure as on the palisades at Englewood, or on the mountains at Piermont. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

June 28, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS. Fares reduced one-half. To Long Branch and return, 75 cents. Leave New-York per steamboat KEYPORT, foot of Murray-st., at 6 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., arriving at Long Branch 9:30 A. M., 1:03 and 6:30 P. M., arriving at Manchester 10:26 A. M., and 7:40 P. M. Returning—leave Manchester at 6 and 9:40 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Long Branch at 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:10 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 7 P. M.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT TOTTEN'S GROVE, NEAR TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—Oration at 10½ A. M. by Rev. A. COOKMAN, of New-York, to be followed by a sumptuous dinner. Tea from 5 to 8 P. M. Dinner tickets, 50 cents. Tea tickets, 30 cents. The cars of the Staten Island Railroad will stop at the Grove on each trip. Leave Whitehall at 7 and 9 A. M., besides extra trips. Fare 25 cents.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7½ o'clock A. M., landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Excursion tickets to West Point and Newburgh, 75 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamer ISLAND CITY will leave Pier No. 35, foot of Catherine-st., at 9:15 A. M., stopping at foot of 11th-st. at 9:30 A. M., for Whitestone, Island City, New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. Returning, will leave Mamaroneck at 2:30 P. M., stopping at the above places. She will make her morning and evening trips as usual. Fare each way, 25 cents. Refreshments on board.

1776.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—1862. The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will leave the foot of Robinson-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., for Poughkeepsie, landing at 30th-st., Cozzens', Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill, Low Point and Marlborough. Returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—THE NAUSHON leaves for Coney Island as follows, landing at Fort Hamilton:

Christopher-st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½.

Dey-street, 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.

Pier No. 4, North River, (Morris-st.,) 10, 1, 4.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, lands at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.; touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier No. 26 East River, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the express trains. Returning, leave Bridgeport same night at 11 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1

# STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at cost prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st., at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.

Spring-st........at 9½, 12½ and 3½.

Dey-st..........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.

Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

NEW STEAMER ON NORWALK ROUTE.—The Norwalk Steamboat Company are now building a steamer expressly for this route, of which Capt. Gage will have command. It is intended to be one of the strongest and fastest boats on the Sound.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

# STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. | Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M. |
| Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. | Sands Point, 7:38 A. M. |
| Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. | Great Neck, 8 A. M. |

Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

The CROTON will make an extra trip on SATURDAY, July 5.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

# SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook. |
| ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir. |
| AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. |

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130

Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110

Second Cabin Passage....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

| FROM LIVERPOOL. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Calling at Queenstown. | SATURDAY, July 26. |
| TUESDAY, July 1. | TUESDAY, Sept. 9. |
| SATURDAY, Aug. 16. | |

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for familier may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

## FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail steamship

PARKERSBURGH,

Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock M., for

NEW-ORLEANS.

Freight received on and after Monday.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class....$160

Third-class....65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW....SATURDAY, July 5.

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, July 12.

KANGAROO....SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | $80 | Steerage to London | $33 |
| First cabin to Paris | $85 | Steerage to Paris | $38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | $85 | Steerage to Hamburg | $35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.—The United States Mail steamship MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

# RAILROADS.

## NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

| LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY. | LEAVE FLUSHING. |
|---|---|
| 6 A. M., 1 P. M. | 6 A. M., 1 P. M. |
| 7 A. M., 4 P. M. | 7 A. M., 3 P. M. |
| 8 A. M., 5 P. M. | 8 A. M., 5 P. M. |
| 9 A. M., 6 P. M. | 9 A. M., 6 P. M. |
| 10½ A. M., 7 P. M. | 10 A. M., 7 P. M. |

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

## NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from [illegible] st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10.40 P. M. (Sundays included.) |

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Market-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, BINGHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, JOHN PENFOLD, JOHN COMPTON, D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SILAS BRONSON, A. B. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, NICOLL, GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., NOAH S. HUNT, THOMAS SMULL, J. H. RANSOM, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, U. J. SMITH, SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD, ALVE. E. LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, HENRY S. LEVERICH, LAWRENCE TURNURE, JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**EDWARD KING,** (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.**—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other law, power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two."

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21. Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—On Saturday, the 28th of June, 1862.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $3,211,577 30 |
| Overdrafts | | — — |
| Due from Banks | | 35,865 89 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | $182,500 | |
| Due from brokers | 15,000 | |
| Real estate | | 100,853 17 |
| Specie | | 200,685 81 |
| Cash items, viz.: checks and bank-notes, received on deposit the day previous, and treasury notes | | 396,940 58 |
| Stocks | | 463,000 00 |
| Bonds and mortgages | | — — |
| Bills of solvent Banks | | — — |
| Bills of suspended Banks | | — — |
| Loss and expense account | | 6,783 80 |
| Total | | $4,415,706 55 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $1,500,000 |
| Circulation registered | $426,300 | |
| Circulation not registered | | |
| Less notes on hand | 52,351 | 373,949 00 |
| Profits | | 138,795 94 |
| Due to Banks | | 672,900 86 |
| Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and depositors | | — — |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New-York | | 4,638 09 |
| Due depositors, on demand | | 1,724,234 66 |
| Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends | | 1,788 00 |
| Total | | $4,415,706 55 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 1st day of July, 1862. W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**NOTICE.**—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKS, MATHEW PECK, EZRA C. READ, } Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, P. GIRAUD FOSTER, HILLEGER, } Committee of 20th May, 1862.

**REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.**—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can have the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Interest on Bonds.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1862, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer. HUNTER'S POINT, June 25, 1862.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862. } **THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE** Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President. CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

**AMERICAN SILVER,** HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, { No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862. } **INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE** Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN GOLD** WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

**SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

**THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY** (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

**DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS** to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND** the first issue United States Demand Notes, bought at best rates by F. P. JAMES & CO.

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAIL**road bonds purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No 45 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES,"** OR **UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,** CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

**PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.**

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,** and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

**REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Irving Bank | $50 | 30 | Impt.&Traders' Ins. | $50 |
| 50 | Mercantile Ins. Co. | 50 | 10 | Metropolitan Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 20 | Commerce Ins. Co | 100 | 20 | Hope Insurance Co. | 50 |
| 40 | Adriatic Ins. Co. | 25 | 100 | NorthWest. Ins. Co. | 50 |
| 100 | Beekman Ins. Co. | 25 | 5 | Bull's Head Bank | 25 |
| 20 | North Am. Ins. Co. | 50 | 7 | Kings Co. Ins. Co. | 20 |
| 20 | National Ins. Co. | 37½ | 40 | Humboldt Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 40 | Mech. & Tra. In. Co. | 25 | 50 | Tradesmen's Bank | 40 |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | 100 | 30 | Arctic Insurance Co. | 50 |

$5,000 Cincinnati City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$4,000 North Carolina State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$1,500 Sacramento City and County 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Tennessee State 5 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale, THURSDAY, July 10, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

**CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

**THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC** Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

**5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS**—REGIStered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,** NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,** No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.) DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

**SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.** CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences July 1, 1862. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862. } **JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.**—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. D. A. CUSHMAN, President. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of May will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE**—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. By order of the Comptroller. July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears. jy3-1aw14wTh.*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862. **NEW RESERVOIR**—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July. THOS. STEPHENS, T. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

**THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS,** City and country, who sell P. B. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. } **TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862. **TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th of July. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. HERRIN, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862. } **A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE** has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

**THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862. } **DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have de-clared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

**METROPOLITAN BANK,** No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will reiman closed until July 8, 1862. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. } **DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862. **THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

**20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2½ WALL-ST. } **DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

**EAST RIVER BANK**—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

**OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. } **TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.**—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. } **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC BANK**—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862. } **DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. **DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 69 Wall-st. **54TH DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. By order of WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862. **DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. **DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

**STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862. } **DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

**BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

## DENTISTRY.

**DRS. GRIFFIN,** NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

## OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

**DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE** ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

**READ THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF** GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, in the CAUCASIAN, this week. For sale by all News Agents.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.** The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY** AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.**—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

**THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED** BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

**FOUND AT LAST.**—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

**NO CURE NO PAY.**—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery.

**SOMETHING FOR LADIES.**—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**NOTICE.**—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.**—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.**—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862. } **PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862. A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

**TO SEWER BUILDERS.**—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board. OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

**NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,** (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

**PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON** the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812** will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the 84th Anniversary of our National Independence. All the members in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to be with us, to partake of a collation, &c. By order. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General. ABM. DALLY, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

**SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY** J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

**JUST OUT.**—SOMETHING NEW! FOR THE LIVING AND THE DEAD! LYMAN'S INDESTRUCTIBLE COFFINS. Cheapest in the world! Air and water tight! For the army, and receiving-vaults, tombs, &c., as well as for all times and places required for burial. Patented April 29, 1862. Patent rights for sale, by A. E. LYMAN, No. 62 John-st., up stairs, New-York. Also, on hand and for sale, Lyman's Patent Illuminating Candlestick, for occasions like the 4th of July and camp use. Rights for sale. Good for all time. Cheapest in the world.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.**—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

**SUPREME COURT**—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee. BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-1aw6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell.) DAVID McDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to pre-ent the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862. ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors. je19-1aw6mTh*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862. JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, } Executors. ap17-1aw6mTh*

## FIREWORKS.

**J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,** ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE, No. 65, corner of William-st. All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers. FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates. The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

**NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.** Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c. THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

**1776.**—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS. Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane. H. B. TITUS, Agent.

## THE TURF.

NEW-YORK RACES.

**UNION COURSE, L. I.**—GREAT GALA RACING DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.—Three splendid races on this day. First race—Stake for three-year olds, two mile heats; closed with twelve entries. Second race—Great handicap, two miles out; closed with fifteen entries. Third race—Ladies' gift, for saddle-horses, half-mile heats, for a magnificent enameled gold watch, inlaid with diamonds. Many of the best race-horses in America will appear in these races. In order to give the public an opportunity to witness these races at as little expense as possible, the Manager has determined for this day to allow the price of admission to the field at the unprecedented low price of 25 cents. Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be admitted free of charge. Steam-cars will leave South Ferry every five minutes during the day, and return as soon as the races are over. Horse-cars will leave Division-av., Williamsburgh, and Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn, every five minutes, for East New-York, connecting with the steam-cars for the Course. JOHN L. CASSADY.

## FLAGS.

**FOURTH OF JULY.** AMERICAN FLAGS Of all sizes, wholesale and retail, at DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S, Nos. 61 and 53 White-st.

**FLAGS, ALL SIZES.** BUNTING, RED, WHITE AND BLUE, For sale low, by SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
THE LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD.
On exhibition at all hours, every day and evening.
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age in the world,
18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHING ONLY 24½ POUNDS!
Appears in the CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES, on the stage in the Lecture Room, during each dramatic performance, and is visible at all hours.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With its myriads of beautiful living fish.
QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN,
LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX STATUARY, &c.
The Drama SEVEN CLERKS, and Farce HONEST MILKMAN at 3 and 7¾ P. M.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS are making for the appropriate celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY, the anniversary of the Nation's Birthday, when the most attractive novelties will be on exhibition, and splendid dramatic performances will be given nearly EVERY HOUR.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**

Lessee..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Fanchon, (her original character,) Miss Maggie Mitchell.
FRIDAY, GLORIOUS FOURTH JULY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Two new pieces, in which Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, most positively last time of FANCHON THE CRICKET.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 3
Twelfth week of the great vocalist,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
THE NATIONAL GUARD.
PAULINE..........MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CHEVALIER RENARD..........Mr. P. RICHINGS
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT
BY
ANNETTI GALLETI,
And a splendid Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the National Allegory of
WASHINGTON.
Gen. George Washington..........Mr. PETER RICHINGS
The Goddess of Liberty..........Miss C. RICHINGS
With the patriotic song of
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

**WALLACK'S.**

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
MRS. FLORENCE IN SEVEN CHARACTERS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 3,
The deeply-interesting drama, called
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
FLORENCE in his great character of RAGGED PAT.
YOUNG ACTRESS,
Mrs. FLORENCE assuming six characters.
MONDAY—DOMBEY & SON. FLORENCE as CAPT. CUTTLE.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
In consequence of the sudden and severe indisposition of
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
It will reopen TO-MORROW,
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH,
with a
GRAND DRAMATIC JUBILEE:
AFTERNOON at 2—EVENING at 8 o'clock.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

No. 485 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 3, 1862.
MISS MARY PROVOST, Nature's Great Delineator,
As Colin, (the youth who never saw a woman,) with her inimitable song of "Unnumbered Kisses," in the petite comedy of NATURE vs. PHILOSOPHY.
ANDY BLAKE and farce of OUT ON A SPREE.
Supported by Scallan, Levick, Chippendale, Mrs. Drew.

**NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,**

PALACE of MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.,
NOW OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI in the "Nightingale Song," composed expressly for her by Signor MUZIO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor ARDAVANI, Signor DE-BREUIL.
Senorita ISABEL CUBAS, in a new Grand Ballet, arranged expresly for her, assisted by Mlle. COSTA THELEUR, Sig. XIMINES, Mons. WEITHOFF, and a full and talented Corypheau Corps.
Musical Conductor..........Mr. THOMAS BAKER
Mme. TOURNAIRE, in her great Ménage Act and Central Park Lessons, with a large and fine Equestrian Company.
Com. FOOTE and Col. SMALL, day and evening.
Admission 25 cents; children in the afternoon, 15 cents.
N. B.—A READING-ROOM open in the Hall of Flowers from 1 till 7 P. M. Newspapers from all parts of the world.

**FOURTH OF JULY AT CREMORNE GARDENS.**

GREAT FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.
GARDENS, PALACE OF MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
THREE DISTINCT PERFORMANCES IN EACH DEPARTMENT.
Mlle. PATTI and all the Italian Artists will sing the "Star Spangled Banner."
Signorita CUBAS and all the Grand Ballet.
Mme. TOURNAIRE and all the Equestrians

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | —Promenade Music in the Gardens. |
| 11 A. M. | —Entertainments in the Palace. |
| 12 M. | —Equestrian Performance. |
| 1½ P. M. | —Promenade Music in the Gardens. |
| 2½ P. M. | —Entertainments in the Palace. |
| 3½ P. M. | —Equestrian Performances. |
| 7 P. M. | —Promenade Music in the Gardens. |
| 8 P. M. | —Entertainments in the Palace. |
| 9 P. M. | —Promenade Music by THOMAS BAKER, and Grand Closing Equestrian Acts. |

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS by the celebrated Edge.
Refreshments of all kinds day and evening.
COOLEST PLACE and FINEST ENTERTAINMENT in New-York.

**CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE. GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,**

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
First night of a new programme—McClellan Galop. New ballad, "Sweet Love, Good Night to Thee." Burlesque—Prima Donna. George Christy and W. Arlington in new and laughable acts.
Grand Afternoon Performance July 4, commencing at 3.
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

**"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"** And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation. THOMAS HILL, CHARLES VANDERVOORT. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Wolsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865. CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.,) THOMAS HILL, By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE, his Attorney, (L. S.) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., expires this day, by its own limitation. JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, JAS. C. ATWATER, GEO. B. DURFEE, T. M. PRENTISS. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place. JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, JAS. C. ATWATER. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY** has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. ABEGG and McCLOSKEY retiring therefrom. LOUIS CRAMER, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm, will continue the same business at No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City. LOUIS CRAMER, HENRY ABEGG, D. W. C. McCLOSKEY. Dated June 27, 1862.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. **I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM** business. THOMAS DIXON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. The business heretofore conducted by THOMAS DIXON will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 17 Nassau-st. JAMES H. FALCONER.

**NOTICE.**—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm. VERMILYE & CO. JULY 1, 1862.

**DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES** of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

## AFFAIRS BEFORE RICHMOND.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

at the rear of the rifle-pits, so as to command the lower road. The other batteries of McCall's Division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

### THE REBEL POSITION.

We did not have the advantage of the rebels in position. Their right rested in a piece of woods, and upon an eminence which was admirably adapted for artillery practice, knowing which they brought to bear a large number of guns from that point. The remainder of the line extended for the most part along the edge of the woods. The enemy had batteries stationed at different points of the line, the number of their guns equaling if not exceeding that of our own.

### ADVANCE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

The First Brigade (Gen. Martindale) proceeded through a field at the extreme right of the line, in order to repel any demonstration of the rebels that might be made in that quarter. They had not advanced far before the rebel skirmishers were discovered prowling in the woods directly in front, and soon after the enemy began to appear in considerable force all along the right of the line. Gen. Martindale quickly disposed his force, and prepared to give the rebels a most severe drubbing should they attempt to turn the right. The artillery was then brought into action, and did good service in shelling the woods. No attempt was made by the enemy at the time to push forward, and Gen. Martindale having become convinced of the much superior force of the enemy, did not consider it prudent to do anything more than hold his position.

It was nearly dark before our line was formed and the battle had commenced in earnest. The battle was principally between the artillerists, although late in the evening the rebels attempted to turn our right, and were repulsed with a severe loss. The pieces used on both sides were of 10 and 12-pound caliber, the range being too short for guns carrying heavier metal. When the engagement had really commenced, and all the guns were in practice, it seemed as though both armies were destined to immediate annihilation, so terrific and deafening was the sound. The very earth seemed to quiver, and at times the whole heavens would be lighted up with a red glare.

This was the first night engagement of any consequence that had taken place since the army arrived on the Peninsula. The firing continued rapidly and earnestly until about 8 o'clock, without any apparent advantage being gained by either side. The rebels, for the most part, fired over, consequently our men suffered but little from their shells. The shells fired from our guns appeared to explode directly over the heads of the rebels, and we have reason to believe that they did not escape without a heavy loss from that cause alone.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but was boldly and successfully met by Gen. Griffin, who arranged his men in excellent order and encouraged them by his presence and daring. The Fourth Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the Fourteenth New-York, Col. McQuade, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made. The Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge.

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also busily engaged in keeping the enemy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength first at the centre, and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle-pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at that end of the line.

At 9:30 P. M. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 250 killed and wounded.

### AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shrieks and groans of the rebels when the battle was ended indicated that their loss was heavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, and all night long the rumbling of ambulance trains and the suppressed voices of those engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded could be distinctly heard.

By order of Gen. Porter a strong picket force was stationed along the lines, and every precaution taken to resist any renewed attack that the rebels might make.

Gen. McCall and Staff bivouacked in the open air upon a field situated near the battle-field, and necessarily passed a sleepless night.

The silence of the night was frequently broken by the discharge of a picket-gun, and every one was on the alert for the enemy save the wearied soldier, who had become exhausted from the night's effort, and was indulging in a short but sweet repose.

### THE MORNING.

At 3 o'clock the next day the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again flay the rebels.

That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also *to drive us across the Chickahominy*. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated *to be not less than seventy-five thousand men*. The force we brought to bear numbered about 20,000. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

### THE NEXT BEST THING.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, Gen. Porter issued orders *for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines' Hill*.

This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retiring from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and every wagon held its place in the column. One accident only came under my notice, which was the breaking of the trail of one of the ammunition-wagons. Extra horses were subsequently sent back, and the disabled wagon taken to the rear.

The rear of our column, as it marched toward Gaines' Hill, was admirably protected by Robertson's United States Battery, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery and the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously, as if he feared being decoyed into some trap. The firing was not rapid, and we lost but few men. Good order prevailed.

As the column moved forward toward the Chickahominy, the regiments in the advance wheeled into position, forming the left of the line, and the regiments following took positions at the centre and right. The ground selected was well adapted to the purpose, it being a range of hills extending from a point near the Chickahominy to Coal Harbor. On the extreme left was the Chickahominy, then came a meadow, adjoining which was a succession of hills reaching to Coal Harbor. The front was lined most of the distance by woods. A ditch, in some places difficult to cross, extended through the woods and formed the infantry line of defence. The line of battle was about two miles in length.

### THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

On the enemy's right was the Chickahominy and a meadow, the same as on our left. Then came Gaines' Hill, which had been our camping ground, at the left of which was another hill, the road to Coal Harbor separating the two. An elevated plain formed the extreme left.

If the rebels were in hopes of securing a vast amount of plunder, they were sadly disappointed. On the night of the 26th, orders were given to remove all the Commissary stores, forage, tents, camp equipage, and everything that transportation could be provided for, to the east side of the Chickahominy. That which could not be removed was to be burnt and destroyed. All the wagons were brought into requisition, and the larger portion of the supplies were safely removed. A considerable amount of Commissary stores belonging to Martindale's Brigade was destroyed, also the tents and camp equipage belonging to Griffin's Brigade. The property destroyed belonging to McCall's Division was valued at several thousand dollars.

### OUR FORCE.

As has been previously stated the rebel force was estimated to be 75,000 men.

Our force consisted of Morell's, McCall's and Sykes' Divisions, and Cook's Cavalry Brigade, numbering altogether about 20,000 men.

Our force was distributed as follows:

Gen. Mead's Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve troops on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy.

Gen. Butterfield's Brigade, the left at the right of Gen. Mead's Brigade.

Gen. Martindale's Brigade, the left, joining Gen. Butterfield's right.

Gen. Griffin's Brigade on the right of Gen. Martindale's.

The Division under command of Gen. Sykes at the right of Gen. Griffin's Brigade.

Gen. Reynolds' Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops at the extreme right of the line, reaching to Coal Harbor.

Gen. Seymour's Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops held a position in about the centre of the column, within supporting distance of the force in front.

Gen. Cook's Cavalry Brigade took a position in the rear of the extreme right.

Robertson's United States Battery, of six pieces, Hart's United States Battery, of six pieces, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, of four pieces, and Kern's Pennsylvania Battery, of six pieces, took positions on eminences at the left; Allen's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, Martin's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, Weeden's Rhode Island Battery, of six pieces, and Griffin's United States Battery, of six pieces, held positions in about the centre. At the right were Tidball's, Weed's and Carlisle's United States Batteries, a German battery of four 20-pounders, and a battery attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

At 12 o'clock M., the rebels fired the first shot, from a battery stationed on the hill in front of Gaines' house. It was a solid shot, and struck in the woods at the rear of Gen. Martindale's Brigade, and between his advance and reserve columns. This shot was followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock, sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the centre. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill before our line of defence. The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

The Fifth New-York were in advance of the column acting as skirmishers, consequently they were the first to receive the enemy's fire.

### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Before the battle actually commenced, Gen. Newton's Brigade crossed the bridge from the other side of the Chickahominy and drew up in battle line on the left, and in advance of McCall's troops. After remaining here for about one hour they recrossed the bridge. I did not understand the object of the last movement, unless it was to assist the other brigades in case the rebels attacked them on that side of the river. In fact, the rebels had already commenced shelling Smith's force from their pieces on Gaines' Hill, and we thought that within an hour's time a general battle would be raging.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

At about 1 o'clock our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the centre, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in and took their position in the line.

*By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac had yet been engaged was now progressing.* Little did we think as we stood two days previous in the midst of the army that it was so soon to meet with a reverse. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of madmen.

We had taken the precaution the preceding night to remove all the siege guns on the right to the other side of the river, and then destroyed all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of Smith's Division.

I have no idea that it was originally designed by Gen. McClellan to make a stand on the right side of the Chickahominy, but to quietly withdraw the force on that to the other side. We had thrown up but few earthworks, only two of which were mounted. Five 30-pound Parrots were mounted on an earthwork near Gaines' house, and five more 32-pound Rhodmans were placed in position behind an earthwork near Hogan's house.

On Wednesday he opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from 10 A. M. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite Gaines' house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries' and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have required the united force of the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds. During the fire of Wednesday we succeeded in dismounting one of the enemy's guns.

At 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the artillery on both sides were hotly engaged. The infantry in force had not yet got into the fight, but not many minutes elapsed before they were also engaged.

At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field.

The enemy now advanced in columns toward our centre. Martindale's Brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the Fifth New-York Zouaves, who were on the right of Martindale. The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others.

Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire.

It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over 50,000.

We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. Slocum's Division crossed the river at Grapevine Bridge, and proceeded to the right of the line. French's and Meagher's Brigades subsequently crossed over the same bridge and took positions further to the left.

The enemy had made two charges and been repulsed in both.

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite Gaines' house. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines' Hill six columns deep, and in compact order. This mass of men gave our artillerists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they come toward our left. Gen. Butterfield, with uplifted hat, passed from one to the other end of his Brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling upon them to fight like soldiers, and, if need be, die like soldiers. The conduct of Gen. Butterfield during the whole engagement elicited the admiration of every one who saw him. The presence of Gen. Martindale among his men seemed to inspire them with double zeal, and they fought like men who were fighting for the noble cause of country.

Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which thinned them out to an alarming extent. After a while, the superior numbers of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under command of Gen. McCall were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle of the preceding day, and having passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well, but they could not do impossibilities. One man could not contend against three, and come out the winner. The left wing began to fall back. The centre and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and *our entire line commenced retreating toward the river*. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter-skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place, had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. *The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction.* It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard.

With the assistance of the reinforcements previously mentioned, another line of battle was formed, about half a mile in the rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.

Throughout the day Gen. Porter was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner as cool and definite as if the spectacle before him was nothing but a game at football. The disaster cannot be attributed to inefficient officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers.

### THE HOSPITALS.

Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Late in the afternoon the wounded commenced to be brought in by the dozens. All the skill that surgeons possessed was employed in treating their wounds. The accommodations were not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

### OUR LOSSES.

No tidings had been heard from Gen. Reynolds up to Saturday night. It was supposed he had been captured by the enemy.

Lieut. Weld, Aid to Gen. Porter, went out with a detachment of cavalry early in the morning, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of the enemy. When near Gaines' Hill he left the cavalry and went to water his horse at a stream running through a piece of woods. In about twenty minutes the Lieutenant having failed to return, the cavalry followed the road in the direction taken by him, and when within a few yards of the stream were fired upon from an ambuscade. It is inferred from this that the Lieutenant was captured by the parties concealed by the brush.

Lieut. Edward M. Fisher, Aid to Gen. Butterfield, was killed while conveying an order to some portion of the command. His loss is greatly lamented, not only for his military merits, but also for his social qualities.

Col. Black, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania; Col. Gore, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Col. McLane, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, were killed while leading their men forward in the battle.

Capt. Kinstry, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Reynolds; Lieut.-Col. Skillon, Fourteenth New-York; Capt. Easton, of Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, and Lieut. Mortimer, of Martin's Massachusetts Battery, are also among the killed.

Maj. S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Col. McQuade, of the Fourteenth New-York, is wounded, but not seriously.

Col. Stockton, of the Sixteenth Michigan, is missing. When last seen, he was walking up the hill in front of his men, for the purpose of getting a view of the enemy. He was probably surrounded and taken prisoner.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.

The Forty-fourth New-York went in with about 400, and returned with 250.

The Sixteenth Michigan lost about 300 men.

The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered terribly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line.

Gen. Butterfield's Brigade was cut up fearfully.

Easton's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces, was lost; Allen's Massachusetts battery lost four; Weeden's Rhode Island battery, three; Edwards' Pennsylvania battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two, and Kern's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.

Several other pieces were lost, but I am not yet informed to what batteries they were attached.

### A SEPARATE MOVEMENT.

The Seventeenth New-York and Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiments, under command of Col. Lansing, were ordered Thursday morning to proceed to Old Church and intercept the movements of Stonewall Jackson, who, it was reported, was on his way to cut off our communication in the rear. Arriving upon the ground, pickets were posted and scouts sent out to ascertain the location of Jackson, should he be in the vicinity. Scouts soon fell in with the rebel pickets and discovered that the enemy was coming down on the Hanover road with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. This is the same force that engaged Gen. Martindale on the main road leading to the White House.

Col. Lansing immediately withdrew his force, keeping a good guard on the rear, and proceeded to Tunstall' Station, on the railroad.

The next day, (Friday,) learning that the rebels were still pursuing, he destroyed everything of value at the station, and then went to the White House, where he remained until Sunday morning. The rebels were close on his heels, and it was only by masterly manœuvring that he managed to keep them at bay.

Before leaving the White House, Col. Lansing ordered his men to burn a large quantity of sutler's stores, some Commissary stores, and a large lot of damaged forage. This the men did under the protection of the gunboats which lay opposite the White House. Most of the Government supplies that were of any value, had been placed on board transports and were on their way to Fortress Monroe.

The next thing in order was to burn the White House and all the out-buildings. This having been accomplished, Col. Lansing placed his command on four different gunboats, and protected the rear of the retiring vessels. Arrived at Cumberland the force landing and destroyed a small amount of property, and then proceeded to West Point, where another lot of property of little value was also destroyed. The whole force then moved down to Fort Monroe, where they arrived Tuesday morning.

## MOVEMENTS OF OUR LEFT WING.

### THE RETREAT TO JAMES RIVER—EVENTS OF SATURDAY—CHANGE OF POSITION BY OUR ENTIRE FORCE.

Early in the morning of Saturday our entire force which had been engaged the day before, left the east side of the Chickahominy and crossed over to the opposite side. The bridges, four in number, were then blown up, and batteries were planted on Trent Hill, to command the river below.

At 10 o'clock A. M., it was discovered that the rebels were crossing the river at New Bridge, from the west side, and were ascending Gaine's Hill in large numbers. From this it was inferred that they intended to move round towards Bottom,s Bridge and cut off our railroad and telegraphic communication. That they had not done this before was surprising, for they certainly had free access to that portion of the Peninsuta.

No attack was made during the day. The enemy was probably busily engaged in burying the dead and attending to the wounded. They had not only their own but ours to attend to. We were obliged to leave our killed on the field of battle, also those of our wounded who were not able to walk away.

Gen. McClellan had removed his headquarters from Trent Hill on Friday morning, and has located in a field near Savage Station.

On Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock a train of cars left Savage Station for the White House. The cars, nine or ten in number, were filled with wounded soldiers, and got safely through, although much apprehension was felt for them. The train returned during the night and early in the morning proceeded again to the White House with another lot of wounded. It then came back to Savage's, and was preparidg to make one more trip down when the telegraph wire was found to be cut and Dispatch Station to be in possession of the rebels.

We immediately sent down a force *to destroy the railroad bridge* which was done by pouring turpentine on the timbers and then igniting it.

In the afternoon Morell's Division left Trent Hill, where they had been since Friday night, and marched to Savage Station, around the railroad and the Williamsburgh road, and proceeded over a road running between White Oak Swamp and Bottom's Bridge. They halted at a point near Charles City until the next day, when they were joined by other portions of the army.

On Saturday night orders were given Gens. Franklin, Sumner and Keyes, whose forces held the centre and right of our line on the west side of the Chickahominy, to destroy everything in the way of camps, commissary stores, ammunition and hospital supplies that transportation could not be furnished for, and *to gradually withdraw their forces toward Savages.* Word was also sent to the wounded at Savages, for those who were able to walk, *to move immediately toward Carter's Station on James River.* All the ambulances belonging to the army were brought down to the station and filled with the severely wounded. But transportation could not be provided for all, and about three hundred were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Four carloads of ammunition sent up from the White House on Thursday, for the use of the siege train, was replaced in the cars, and *the entire train, including the locomotive, was let loose, to run down the railroad, and so off the burnt railroad bridge into the Chickahominy.* The whole train moved down the track, increasing in speed at every yard, and when it reached the bridge went tumbling into the river with a terrible crash.

A small amount of Commissary stores and camp equipage was destroyed at Savage's. The larger portion of the army supplies were at Fair Oaks. Here we were obliged to burn vast quantities, for the lack of transportation.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the trrnsportation train—the head of which was across the railroad, on the road crossing the railroad at Savage's Station—began to move toward Charles City, following the direction taken by Morell's Division in the afternoon. The transportation train was preceded by a long line of artillery.

*At 3 o'clock Sunday morning Gen. McClellan ordered his tents to be steuck, which, having been done he, with his staff and body-guard, proceeded to Charles City.*

The train was several hours in passing, and did not reach Charles Cith till late the next morning.

Gen. Smith was ordered to hold his position on the Chickahominy till the train was at a safe distance, and then to follow, acting as a guard to the rear.

At about daylight on Sunday morning. Gen. Smith began to retire over the same road that the transportation train had taken. Gens. Sumner, Keys and Heintzelmen, also began to bring their forces round so as to make their front extend at right angles with the rear of the wagon train.

As soon as the enemy diszerned the movement, he began to close in but did not press hart until later in the day.

By noon, all our artillery, except that which was required to protect the rear of the retiring column, also all our wagons, had arrived at Charles City. Gen. McCall's Division came next. Then followed other divisions in regular order, Gens. Hooker and Kearney bringing up the rear and covering the retreat.

On two or three occasions the rebels made attempts to flank Hooker and Kearney, but they were unsuccessful each time. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

The main body of the army was now at Charles City, distant from James River, by one road six miles, and by another fifteen miles.

*McClellan's object was to reach James River at a point opposite Turkey Bend.*

During the day the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had been sent over the road, fifteen miles in length, and which ran through dense woods in a circuitous manner, to ascertain if it was clear.

They reported favorably, and at about dark a train of transportation wagons, preceded by the Eighth Illinois cavalry, commenced moving toward James River. Keyes' corps brought up the rear of this column. The column reached a point two miles west of Carter's Landing at an early hour Monday morning, without accident and without meeting the enemy.

The other road, which was nearer Richmond, was not so free from the rebels. In the morning a squad of cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, and found the enemy in possession of the road at a point five miles from James River. He did not know their strength, but concluded it was not great.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, the pickets brought word that a squadron of rebel cavalry was coming down this road toward the Charles City Road. We sent up two pieces of artillery and planted them in a concealed position, so as to command the range of the road upon which the cavalry was approaching. When they hnd come sufficiently near a volley of canister was poured into their column, which caused them to retreat in a most precipitate manner. A number were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Martindale's Brigade then marched up and occupied the ground at the point where the two roads meet.

At about the time the column moved on the fifteen mile road toward James River, Morell's Division, McCall's Division and a large amount of artillery were sent forward to open the way on the upper road. This they succeeded in doing after having several slight skirmishes with the rebels. They were obliged to move cautiously, however, and did not reach Turkey Bend till after the column that took the long route had reached the point near Carter's Landing.

A train of wagons was then sent forward on the six-mile route, and was followed by infantry.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Turkey Bend on Monday morning.

When I left the ground the new position to be occupied by our forces was not made known, but I presume the right of the line will rest on the Charles City road.

### THE GUNBOATS.

Several gunboats, including the *Monitor* and *Galena*, were lying in James River, off Turkey Bend, prepared to shell the rebels should they attack McClellan's force.

At Carter's Landing the gunboat *Stepping Stones* was lying at the wharf, receiving on board the wounded who had walked from Savage's Station. The ground in the vicinity of the landing was covered with sick and wounded soldiers.

Carter's Landing is three miles above City Point and about twenty-two miles from Richmond. Turkey Bend is eight miles above Carter's Landing.

The gunboat *Stepping Stones* was the first vessel to leave the landing after the army had arrived at James River. Your correspondent secured a passage, and on the way to Fortress Monroe collected a list of wounded and sick soldiers on board.

On the way down we met the gunboat *Southfield*, protected on each side by a barge loaded with hay.

I understand that Carter's Landing is to be the main dépôt for supplies and storage.

On Tuesday several transparts left Fort Monroe with provisions and forage, which they probably landed at Carter's.

WHIT.

## LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded at the battles on Thursday, the 26th, and Friday the 27th ult. Most of the names were collected at Savage's Station. The killed were left on the battle-field, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Many of the wounded were also necessarily left to the mercy of the enemy. A considerable number are at Carter's Landing, on James River, awaiting transportation:

#### FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

*Wounded.*

Felix Soleans, Co. C.
Capt. De Messer, Co. D.
—— Trovenberg, Co. D.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

*Wounded.*

Gibson Dunn, Co. B.
W. Torrents, Co. B.

#### FIFTH NEW-YORK.

*Killed.*

Capt. Partridge, Co. I.
A. Berrian, Co. D.
C. Allen, Co. E.
Corp. Ryer, Co. F.
S. Deely, Co. F.
C. O'Neil, Co. F.
A. Mandeville, Co. F.

*Wounded.*

J. Mahoney, Co. F.
T. Russell, Co. F.
J. Neal, Co. F.
G. H. Mitchell, Co. F.
J. Brown, Co. F.
W. Sweeny, Co. F.
Sergt. Phillips, Co. F.

#### TENTH NEW-YORK.

*Wounded.*

Jas Murphy, Co. H.

#### THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

*Wounded.*

G. P. Flemming, Co. K.

#### EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK.

*Killed.*

N. Griley, Co. A.
S. Silec, Co. A.
Capt. Beng, Co. D.
Capt. Ryers, Co. H.

*Wounded.*

G. Gregory, Co. H.
R. Courting, Co. H.
W. N. Haslin, Co. H.
J. Goote, Co. H.
J. A. Putnam, Co. H.
J. Scully, Co. H.
Corp. Stevenson, Co. C.
J. Duboum, Co. C.
Jas. Flynn, Co. C.
J. Thompson, Co. C.
C. Farrel, Co. C.
T. Sullivan, Co. C.
S. Quinn, Co. C.
Adj. Russell.
Lieut. Goodwin, Co. K.
Capt. Foote, Co. G.

#### TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

*Killed.*

Sergt. Fossett, Co. D.
Corp. Truesdell, Co. H.

*Wounded.*

R. Graham, Co. F.
R. Conway, Co. F.
Corp'l C. Garrison, Co. E.
D. Whitmore, Co. E.
E. P. Richards, Co. E.
M. Murphy, Co. E.
E. H. Murphy, Co. E.
C. Kline, Co. G.
C. Betts, Co. D.
G. W. Cook, Co. H.
E. C. Briggs, Co. H.
C. Ruhn, Co. H.
Adj. G. F. Watson.
Lieut. Estus.
Capt. Crowell.
Lieut. Smith, Co. C.
C. J. Ellis, Co. C.
H. Tooman, Co. E.
D. Forbes, Co. E.
H. M. Linbeck, Co. B.
Corp'l Herston, Co. B.
D. Reardon, Co. B.
D. Ball, Co. B.
John Faddbach, Co. B.
Lieut. Oliver, Co. E.
Sergt. Greene, Co. B.
J. McCarty, Co. H.
J. E. Sullivan, Co. I.
Maj. H. H. Barnum.
C. McIntyre, Co. H.

#### THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

*Killed.*

A. Job, Co. G.
J. Dents, Co. G.

*Wounded.*

M. Kelly, Co. G.
M. O'Neill, Co. G.
Capt. D. L. Buckly, Co. C.
F. McCama, Co. G.
H. Leidenburg, Co. G.
J. Rogan, Co. C.
W. Miller, Co. C.
D. Snee, Co. F.
F. Airey, Co. C.
S. Phillips, Co. G.
S. Steward, Co. C.
S. Myers, Co. G.
J. Higman, Co. G.
J. Franklin, Co. H.
F. Orr, Co. G.
Josiah Franklin, Co. A.
J. Leeson, Co. H.
T. Hines, Co. G.
Capt. Fanne, Co. G.
D. Hooper, Co. E.
Capt. F. W. Knight, Co. D.
George Moore, Co. E.
J. R. Middleton, Co. H.
S. R. Middleton, Co. H.
Capt. H. Lowe, Co. G.
Capt. J. Judd, Co. G.
Capt. Croter, Acting Adjt.
S. Farley, Co. I.
W. H. Porter, Co. E.
D. Simpkins, Co. E.
Capt. Roberts, Co. G.
James Donohue, Co. E.
Lieut. Huvelt, Co. I.
J. Farley, Co. H.
C. Read, Co. H.
J. Boucher, Co. H.
John Schoppen, Co. E.
Jos. Dehaines, Co. E.
W. Smith, Co. E.
C. Miller, Co. E.
R. McGowen, Co. E.
J. Deacon, Co. E.
C. Dawn, Co. H.
M. A. Devinney, Co. H.
S. Thompson, Co. H.
M. Mick, Co. H.
F. Jackson, Co. H.
T. Davis, Co. H.
G. Nelson, Co. H.
Lieut. Evans, Co. B.
S. Toonis, Co. E.

#### NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

*Wounded.*

T. Burke, Co. I.
J. Monell, Co. I.
S. Bozlem, Co. F.
T. Dudley, Co. I.
P. Fearnes, Co. F.
R. Welsh, Co. F.
D. Donald, Co. F.
J. Quinn, Co. I.
J. Hibbard, Co. I.
P. O'Donnell, Co. I.
P. Kelly, Co. I.
A. Shemdon, Co. F.
J. Radley, Co. I.
J. Delano, Co. I.
P. Purcell, Co. I.
J. Creamer, Co. I.
M. Keating, Co. I.
M. Wickham, Co. I.
P. Conlen, Co. I.
M. Quirk, Co. F.
F. Flyan, Co. F.
Sergt. F. Corfield, Co. I.
Corp. Folle, Co. I.
Corp. Boyle, Co. D.
J. Stonewall, Co. H.
M. Morgan, Co. D.
D. Doyle, Co. D.
J. Hughes, Co. D.
H. Simpson, Co. A.
Sergt. Reiche, Co. H.
L. Glass, Co. H.
A. Rogers, Co. H.
Sergt. Dangler, Co. H.
Jas. Hollister, Co. H.
L. Elvick.

#### SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

*Killed.*

Col. Black.

*Wounded.*

Lieut.-Col. Sweitzer—left on the field.

*Missing.*

Maj. Patterson.
Sergt. McDowell,
Sergt. Green.

#### NINTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

*Wounded.*

J. H. Ross, Co. H.
Jas. Reed, Co. H.
J. Biddell, Co. A.
F. Dill, Co. K.
J. Donghead, Co. K.

#### SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

*Killed.*

T. Weston, Co. E.
F. McDonald, Co. E.
S. Lillie, Co. A.

*Wounded.*

S. Allen, Co. E.
S. Mason, Co. E.
J. S. West, Co. E.

#### NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

*Wounded.*

Col. John M. Goslin.
Maj. Hubbs.

#### NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

*Wounded.*

Capt. Carroll, Co. F.
Wm. Westeman, Co. F.
N. Thomas, Co. F.

#### SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

*Missing.*

Col. Stockton.

*Killed.*

Peter Young, Co. B.
C. Bester, Co. H.
H. Brown, Co. H.
H. Wise, Co. H.
Capt. Carr, Co. C.
Lieut. Williams, Co. C.
E. Barton, Co. C.
Capt. Fisher, Co. B.
—— Bullock, Co. B.
S. Monroe, Co. C.

*Wounded.*

Lieut. Magnise, Co. L.
Lieut. Chandler, Co. D.
Lieut. Eddy, Co. G.
Capt. Myers, Co. G.
Capt. Mort, Co. I.
S. Miles, Co. C.
Corp. Wilder, Co. C.
C. Appleby, Co. C.
J. Northwood, Co. C.
G. Lidman, Co. C.
E. Briggs, Co. C.
O. Dobson, Co. D.
Corp. Cole, Co. B.
Corp. Hilton, Co. C.
R. Whitfield, Co. B.
—— Hardee, Co. B.
S. Hoyt, Co. B.
J. Cross, Co. B.
—— Bullock, Co. B.
G. Monroe, Co. C.
J. Fisher, Co. A.
R. Wendell, Co. A.
J. H. Goodrich, Co. F.
W. L. Bradish, Co. C.
L. Sandborn, Co. C.
Wm. Griswold, Co. B.
H. G. Gordon, Co. B.

#### FIRST MICHIGAN.

*Killed.*

Capt. Comstock, Co. K.
W. Hyslop, Co. C.
H. Manchester, Co. C.
F. Bostwick, Co. C.
C. Phleger, Co. C.
W. Lathrop, Co. C.
Sergt. Joperman, Co. [illegible]
S. Slenter, Co. I.

*Wounded.*

G. Loughrain, Co. C.
—— Hopper, Co. K.
D. Griffiths, Co. D.
Lieut. Eggleton, Co. [illegible]
Joseph Duvose, Co. G.

#### NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

*Killed.*

B. Finerty, Co. G.
Capt. J. Carry, Co. G.
C. Long, Co. G
Corp. Finerty, Co. G.
Lieut. Welch, Co. I.
Lieut. O'Dowd, Co. C.
J. O'Brien, Co. B.
Corp. Maddighan, Co. G.
Corp. Hugh O'Hara, Co. [illegible]
Lieut. Sweeney, Co. C.
P. Dennison, Co. C.
J. Reardon, Co. C.
John Butler, Co. G.

*Wounded.*

John Gartland, Co. K.
T. Murphy, Co. C.
D. Buckley, Co. C.
D. Sheehan, Co. C.
J. Dooley, Co. K.
P. Gildman, Co. C.
Corp. J. Rice, Co. G.
T. Brigham, Co. [illegible]
J. Haggarty, Co. C.
J. Clancey, Co. C.
F. Doulay, Co. C.

#### FIFTH MAINE.

*Killed.*

Sergt. Hildreth, Co. F.
Lieut.-Col. Hesc

*Wounded.*

Col. Jackson.
Lieut. Atwood, Co. A.
Capt. Stevens, Co. B.
Capt. Browne, Co. H.
Lieut. Sandborn, Co. F.
Corp. J. L. Hyde, Co. A.
G. J. Wormell.
Lewis Lamont, Co. [illegible]
Capt. Norton, Co. F.
Capt. Bradley, Co. G.
Jas. Parsell, Co. G.

#### FIFTH NEW-YORK.

*Wounded.*

Wm. Gregory, Co. H.
Sergt. W. Brossl

## BROUGHT DOWN THE JAMES RIVE

The following is a list of the wounded and [illegible] left Carter's Landing on board the *Stepping* [illegible] and proceeded to Fortress Monroe:

Capt. James E. Galligher, Co. A, 9th Mass.—sick.
Capt. A. T. Hacock, Co. B, 7th Mich.—sick.
Capt. John Bickens, Co. F, 19th N. Y.—sick.
Lieut. D. D. Dale, Co. K, 20th Ind.—rupture.
Lieut. Daniel Connor, Co. A, 2d Penn. Res. V. Corps.
Lieut. M. Whaley, Co. K, 17th N. Y.—sick.
Lieut. T. Burke, Co. K, 9th Mass.—hand.
Roger McGillis, Co. H, 36th N. Y.—hand and arm.
Sergt. Wm. Sandus, 2d U. S.—hand.
Mich. Gleason, Co. B, 9th Mass.—shoulder and arm.
John Blackwell, Co. C, 18th N. Y.—hand.
Sergt. H. McLane, Co. B, 6th U. S.—hand.
Capt. Wm. H. Foster, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—elbow.
Geo. H. Bedint, Co. I, 83d Penn.—neck.
Richard Powers, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—hand.
Wm. Henry, Co. G, 14th U. S.—breast.
Wm. Bolder, Co. I, 22d Mass.—hand.
John Busby, Co. A, 1st N. Y.—wrist.
John Harriman, Co. B, 9th Mass.—right arm.
Jacob Beebe, Co. F. 14th N. Y.—shoulder.
Wm. H. Schirely, Co. I, 7th Penn.—shoulder.
Chas. C. Miller, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—hand.
Francis Higgins, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—thigh.
Chas. Synder, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—hand.
Henry Seymour, Co. D, 10th N. Y.—hand.
Francis Koffmaster, Co. I, 38th N. Y.—breast.
A. Shone, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—arm.
Lewis Hevermold, Co. B, 2d U. S.—back.
Michael Bryson, Co. E, 6th U. S.—leg.
E. S. Haywood, Co. E, 6th Maine—wrist.
Geo. Payne, Co. D. 2d N. Y.—arm.
Ed. Welsh, Co. E, 9th Mass.—abdomen.
John O. Grady, Co. H, 9th Mass.—arm.
J. B. Hart, Co. F, 3d Vt.—sick.
Morris Milligan, Co. G, 12th U. S.—hand and wrist.
John F. Bancroft, Co. K, 5th Maine—shoulder.
Peter Pickler, Co. E, 14th N. Y.—hand.
J. Davie, Co. C, 16th Mich.—breast.
Patrick Gilday, Co. C, 9th Mass.—shoulder.
G. S. Beach, Co. C, 2d U. S.—hand.
J. W. Davis, Co. K, 7th Pa.—shoulder.
S. Smith, Co. K, 95th Pa.—arm.
M. R Powers, Co. F, 5th N. J.—hand.
Sergt. N. T. Toomey, Co. C, 25th N. Y.—hand.
Corp. Robert Toomey, Co. F, 25th N. Y.—foot.
J. Flemming, Co. K, 32d N. Y.—arm.
John Hallom, Co. E, 9th Mass.—arm.
John D. Ryan, Co. K, 19th Mass.—wrist.
Sigmond Bachman, Co. E, 27th N. Y.—neck.
C. Fowler, Co. F, 6th Me.—hand.
M. Rafferty, Co. I, 2d U. S.—hand.
David Bush, Co. C, 12th N. Y.—thigh.
J. Repish, Co. C, 5th N. Y—arm.
J. W. Simpson, Co. C, 12th U. S.—face.
Jacob Stokey, Co. K, 3d N. J.—eye.
James McGovern, Co. C, 9th Mass.—contusion.
Timothy H. Bunting, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—leg.
M. O'Toole, Co. C, 9th Mass.—hand.
M. Kerz, Co. B, 5th Maine—hand.
James Moose, Co. A, 9th Mass.—right arm.
John Morrisey, Co. F, 9th Mass.—lip.
M. Kirns, Co. F, 32d N. Y.—arm.
Daniel B. Smith, Co. K, 5th Vt.—arms.
Wm. M. Calp. Co. A, 7th Penn.—wrist—arm.
Z. Travis, Co. C, 14th N. Y.—arm.
Jonh Davis, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—sick.
Thos. Himes, Co. G, 3d N. J.—side.
James Dillon, Co. B, 3d N. J.—shoulder.
Wm. Strother, Co. G, 96th Penn.—left leg.
J. A. Powers, Co. B, 16th N. Y.—arm.
James Smith, Co. I, 2d Me.—hand.
Capt. Sidney Day, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—face.
Sergt. D. R. Butts, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—hand.
Alfred McConnochie, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—head.
Solomon Taylor, 2d, Co. F, 7th Penn.—arm.
Wm. Herbert, Co. I, 4th N. J.—groin.
Sergt. A. C. Brown, Co. I. 4th U. S.—hand.
O. L. Otis, Co. D, 83d Penn.—arm.
Robert C. Tucker, Co. H, 5th N. Y.—foot.
Jones Elwood, Co. A, 1st N. J.—head.
D. W. Keever, Co. B, 8th Penn.—hip and lip.
Hugh Gattines, Co. K. 8th Penn.—thigh.
Wm H Ross, Co. E, 4th Mich.—head.
C. Klosman, Co. E, 5th N. Y.—hand.
David Lamb, Co. I, 2d N. J.—arm.
W. H. Miner, Co. I, 8th Penn.—breast.
M. C. O'Neil, Co. G, 3d N. J.—wrist.
M. McInenney, Co. I, 6th U. S. A.
Patrick O'Gorman, Co. [illegible] U. S.—hand.
L. G. Clark, Co. C, [illegible]—wrist.
Walter Gribbs, Co. [illegible] Penn.—leg.
John C. Gray, Co. [illegible] Penn.—breast.
J. L. Peet, Co. I, 32d [illegible]—head.
James Murray, Co. [illegible] N. Y.—thigh and [illegible]
G. King, Co. C, 3d [illegible] hand.
John Gleason, Co. [illegible] U. S.—arm.
B. Whaland, Co. G, 4th U. S.—arm.
Wm. E. Phillips, 14th U. S.—head.
W. Hammond, Co. C, [illegible] N. Y.—breast.
Thos. Keanes, Co. F, [illegible] N. Y.—head.
Thos. Gordon, Co. D, 14th U. S.—arm.
John O'Connor, Co. G, [illegible] N. Y.—hand.
Geo. W. Flutem, Co. G, [illegible] N. Y.—leg.
A. Kennedy, Co. G, 16th N. Y.—groin.
Peter Cavanaugh, Co. F, 1st Ex.—leg.
Frank C. Barker, Co. F, [illegible] U. S.—hand.
Patrick Eagan, Co. B, 6th U. S.—hand.
Owen Crogan, Co. E, 9th Mass.—neck.
Wm. Harvey, Co. B, 9th Mass.—face.
Wm. Graham, Co. C, 9th Mass.—arm.
John O'Conner, Co. A, 2d Maine—hand.
Thos. Glassey, Co. F, 9th [illegible]—leg.
James Ryley, Co. D, 9th [illegible]—leg.
Ed. Folen, Co. B, 9th [illegible]—leg.
P. Ryan, Co. I, 9th Mass.—strain.
Corp. John A. Jameson, Co. D, 9th Mass.—hand.
Ed. Fleming, Co. G, 8th N. Y.—hand.
Corp. James A. Towns[illegible] Co. C, 2d Penn.—wrist.
Lawrence McCarty, Co. [illegible] 9th Mass.—strain.
Wm. Gorth, Co. C, 2d Penn.—arm.
Nicholas Mathews, Co. E, [illegible] N. Y.—hand.
F. A. Howe, Co. E, 83d Pa.—arm.
Sergt. Chas. D. Kenworthy, Co. I, 3d U. S.—head.
Jas. Clark, Co. A, 6th Vt.—chest.
Chas. H. Wallace, Co. B, [illegible] Maine—thigh.
W. F. [illegible], Co. G, [illegible] U. S.—head.
E. J. Sanford, Co. F, [illegible] N. Y.—hand.
Stephen Ramalie, Co. C, 1st Excelsior—arm.
Sergt. Ed. Hoffman, Co. A, 5th N. Y.—arm.
Thos. W. King, Co. C, 83d Pa.—foot.
Sergt S. W. Tuck, Co. B, 22d Mass.—contusion.
Wm. F. Delaite, Co. I, [illegible] Min.—hand.
P. Goslan, Co. I, 96th Penn.—hand.
Capt. Alex. T. Barris, Co. G, 22d Mass.—wrist.
John Riley, Co. F, 57th N. Y.—hand.
Wm. H. Butler, Co. H, 6th N. Y.—abdomen.
John McLaughlin, Co. A, 9th Mass.—abdomen.
A. D. M. Street, Co. F, 2d Maine—arm.
S. B. Coley, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—jaw.
H. Stephenson, Co. C. 96th Pa.—arm.
Samuel M. Drum, Co. G, 8th Penn.—wrist—arm.
D. N. Russell, Co. K, 19th Mass.—sick.
B. Duffy, Co. D, 9th Mass.—thigh.
Capt. M. Scanlon, Co. B. 9th Mass.—arm.
Joseph F. Scanlon, Co. B, 9th Mass.—finger.
J Brady, Co. C, 3d U. S.—arm.
— Shreffer, Co. K, 5th N. Y.—arm amputated.
Robert Johnson, Co. [illegible] N. Y.—wrist.
James Flynn, Co. C, 12th N. Y.—hand.
B. Kenney, Co. G, 9th Mass.—contusion.
Daniel Sheehan, Co. G, 9th Mass.—thigh.
David A. Barr, Co. B, 12th N. Y.—arm.
John Readon, Co. F, [illegible] N. Y.—neck.
F. Kerty, Co. A, 93d Penn.—face and hand.
Patrick Costello, Co. F, 2d N. Y.—sick.
F. Galeano, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—arm.
Sergt. Chas. G. Merton, Co. A, 1st N. J.—head.
Wm. Travis, Co. G, 6th N. Y.—wrist.
Wilson Bougherty, Co. I, 2d N. J.—breast and arm.
J. Stentry, Co. A, 1st N. Y—arm.
John Deal, Co. B, 32d N. Y.—hand.
Job Franks, Co. I, 8th Penn.
M. Bancroft, Co. I, 10th N. Y.—thigh.
McMurch, Co. K, 1st Mich.—hand.
Capt. Chas. O. Quincy, Co. F, 11th Mass.—sick.
Geo. H. Avery, Co. I, 58th N. Y.—sick.
Jones H. Worden, Co. K, 2d N. J.—shoulder.
Wm. H. Beers, Co. K, 2d N. J.—face.
M. Murphy, Co. E, 12th N. Y.—shoulder.
Thos. Ryan, Co. H, 1st N. Y.—head.
Sergt. J. W. Sharter, Co. D, 5th N. Y.—arm.
Chas. Rouse, Co. D, 4th Mich.—head.
Ser. G. A. Mitchell, Co. F, 5th N. Y—arm.
M. Shackle, Co. G. 2d N. J.—sick.
M. Deshen, Co. I, 2d Me.—hand.

[*Continued on Fifth Page.*]